

knew him but to love him, and though dead, he yet lives in the hearts and memory of every soldier who served with him and will never be forgotten.

I extend my cordial greetings to you all, and am ready to do all in my power to favor the object of the society."

Col. M. R. Morgan who had been my chief commissary, a very efficient officer, on November 12th, 1865, in writing me said:

"I am very much pleased with the result of the elections throughout the country. I am not as radical as you are, but sufficiently so to rejoice that the so-called democratic party has not triumphed. I would always prefer that we have two parties and that they should be very nearly equally divided but the present time is an exceptional one, but I have no business to write anything about politics, I simply want the party who conducted and carried on the war for the Union to remain in power until the questions which caused the war are settled. I heard of a friend of yours say that if you had not made any speech at all when you were nominated, you would have been sure of an election, but even as it was, there was no chance for Tuttle."

On November 20th, 1866, John Chapman bought and took charge of the Council Bluffs Nonpareil.

The latter part of February, 1867, I went East and on March 4th, 1867, took my seat in Congress, right after my election and there poured in on me applications from all quarters for positions, and recommendations especially from soldiers who had served with me during the war.

On March 30th, 1867, I received a letter from Mr. J. M. Dixon, who had been the local editor of the Iowa State Register and was a personal friend of mine. I was greatly distressed to find him in the condition in which he wrote:

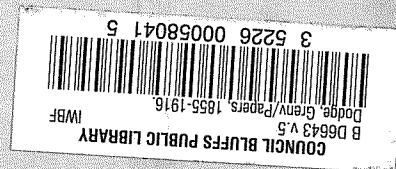
Cincinnati, Ohio, March 3, 1867.

"Dear General:- Two months ago when I first became blind, and almost penniless, I came to Cincinnati for treatment, my wife wrote to Hon J. B. Grinnell telling him of my situation and asking him, if he pleased, to see some of my political friends at Washington, and lay before them my case and its necessities. I, of course, expected some sort of a response to this letter, but it never came, until, having despaired of all hope from that quarter, my wife wrote again to Mr. Grinnell, asking him to return the letter which she had before addressed to him. Finally a response came from Mr. Grinnell enclosing a draft for thirty dollars which was made up by Senator Kirkwood and Representatives Allison, Price, Wilson and Grinnell.

You may draw your own inferences. Why was Mr. Grinnell silent for two months, and why after that shameless silence, did he write at all? He probably wants to be Governor of Iowa, but the individual whom Rousseau caned with impunity will hardly be known in history as the Chief Executive of a great and chivalrous State.

I write to you thus freely because I am a citizen of your own district and because the best possible feeling ought to exist between Major General Dodge and the blind Local of the Iowa State Register. For a number of weeks after I came here, my eyes constantly improved, but I am now suffering from a terrible relapse caused by cold. I am nearly as blind as when I came to the city and if I ever get well again it will require much time and great medical skill to accomplish a cure. If you write to me, direct to 236 Vine St., Cincinnati, Ohio."

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I wrote Senator Kirkwood in relation to his opinion upon certain questions that were prominent in our State, and on January 18,

1867, he answered me as follows:

Washington, D. C.

"I thank you very heartily for your letter of the 7th instant on account of the friendly interest therein manifested. I am well aware that some of our newspapers are at this time much exercised in relation to my opinion of the propriety of striking the word white out of the constitution of our State, or profess to be so and they base their doubts on the point on a debate between Mr. Sumner and myself on the bill for the admission of Nebraska as a State. I have not had an opportunity of reading what I said on that occasion since the morning after I said it, but my recollection is that I did not express my opinion on that point, because I thought it was not in issue and I think I did not. The only point I intended to make was this-that it was improper on the part of Mr. Sumner to characterize as odious, disgraceful and infamous a provision in the constitution of Nebraska that was identical with provisions on the same subject in the constitution of Iowa and some 9 or 10 other loyal states. This is a matter of taste and propriety. Mr. Sumner thought it proper and in good taste to say what he said, and he said it. I thought it improper and not in good taste for him to say what he said, and I said so, and when he asked me what I thought of that provision in the constitution of our State, I told him what I thought to be true beyond all peradventure, that that was the business of the people of Iowa and not his business. I don't think there can be any doubt on this subject. The constitution of Iowa is certainly the business of the people of Iowa and not the business of any other person or people. If Mr. Sumner had asked me what I thought of the provision in the constitution of Nebraska then under discussion I would very freely and frankly have given him that opinion, as that was then his and my business. Whether I did on that occasion say anything about the particulars in the constitution of Nebraska, I do not now remember and I have not a copy of what I said to refer to.

If any man in Iowa has or has had for some years past any desire to know my opinion on the propriety of striking the word white from our State constitution, he can and could very easily have had that desire gratified by asking me. I think I am not in the habit of withholding my opinions on any public question on all proper occasions. I am and have been for some years decidedly in favor of striking that word out of our constitution, and when that question shall be before our people as I trust it will be next year, I shall, if my health and strength will permit, use whatever power of argument I may have to persuade them to do that thing. But I am in the habit of attending for the time being to the work on hand and I can usually find enough work requiring to be done in the present without anticipating what is to be done hereafter.

The whole thing grows out of my course of argument on the stump in the fall of 1865, in relation to the word "white." You will remember that the Republican convention of that year laid down as part of the party platform a plank committing the party to the doctrine of striking the word "white" out of the constitution. If your attention was called to the matter at that time, you will remember that this caused much dissatisfaction with many members of the party. Some were dissatisfied because they were opposed to the thing itself- others because they were opposed to the way in which it had been done. The election was an important one. It was very desirable to control the general assembly because there was a Senator of the U.S. to elect. The so-called "soldier party" had organized and it was uncertain what it would effect. I insisted that the practical question before the people at that election was not whether the word "white" should be stricken out, because one would not at that election do that thing, but whether we would send men to the general assembly who would take the first step to bring this question before the people in the way provided by the constitution, and I argued that none who were opposed to striking the word "white" from the constitution could or should, if they agreed upon the great question of reconstruction with many who were in favor of striking out that word, stand together and vote together for members of the General Assembly who would vote to submit the question to the people, even if they would finally vote against striking out the word "white." Some papers

particularly the Davenport Gazette insisted that the direct issue was in striking out the word "white" and the editor of that paper has I think never forgiven me for disagreeing with him.

In that canvass, I argued the question of negro suffrage incidentally in connection with the question of reconstruction and in favor of negro suffrage. Of course it does not become me to say whether I argued the question ably or otherwise, but many of our friends at different places where I spoke, complimented me quite as highly as I thought I

deserved. If I go upon the stump next fall (I think I shall not do so) and find men who acted with the Union party during the war but are opposed to striking out the word white, I shall again argue to them the propriety of still acting with that party in electing men who will take the first step towards submitting the question to the people in 1868, and in 1868, I shall still urge them to remain with the Union party even if they should feel compelled to vote against striking out the word white. In short, in my judgment, the paramount, the controlling, the all important question of the day is the reconstruction of the lately rebellious question of the day in such a way as to place those states in the hands of the loyal men and to secure the rights, protection and safety of those who have been the friends of the Union and as long as that question remains unsettled, I shall advise all men who agree on that question to stand together, however much they may disagree on other questions; and until that question shall be settled, I shall not try to drive off from our party on other questions, men who agree with us on this question.

For instance there are men who agree with our party on this great question who disagree with us on the question of striking out the word white. There are other men who agree with us on this great question who disagree with us on the liquor and temperance question. Shall we, if possible, stand together, or shall we divide? I think we ought to stand together. I shall vote and labor to strike the word white out of the constitution of Iowa, but I will not strike down a man who, disagreeing with me on that question, agrees and is willing to work with me in the work of reconstruction.

Such are my opinions somewhat carefully considered, and I shall act on them until I shall become convinced they are wrong, and I certainly shall not be frightened into that belief.

You must excuse me for making a speech here for the purpose of freeing myself from the unfounded charges made against me in Iowa. Although I am not supposed to be so, I am in fact a proud man. If the newspapers charge me with petit larceny, I will not defend myself against the charge unless I am taken into a court or justice to do so. I think my past life is a sufficient answer to such a charge. If the newspapers doubt my fealty to the Republican Union party, I shall not defend myself by protestations of fealty. If my past political action does not answer the charge, those who make it must wait for the answer until they shall see my future actions. One thing is very sure, these newspaper men cannot prevent me from acting in my way, steadily and earnestly with my party. If I cant wear shoulder straps I can carry a musket.

You see now what a scrape you have gotten into by writing to me on this subject. You have had to read a very long letter, very poorly written. I have written hastily and have not probably on all points expressed myself accurately or fully, but I think I have said enough to indicate where I stand.

You may show this to any of your or my friends whom you think fit, but it is not for publication. Again I thank you for the friendly interest you show by writing me on this subject.

There is no man in Iowa would suit me better for Governor of Iowa than Baldwin, but I must remain quiet. Baker, Williamson, and others whom I can't go against are in the field- probably as the time comes nearer there will be fewer candidates."

On Jan. 20, 1867, I received a letter from Mr. Hoxie in which he said he came from Oskaloosa with Mr. Loughridge, the successor to Mr. Grinnell who was enroute to Washington for the 4th of March. Mr. Loughridge told Mr. Hoxie that the next speaker would be Colfax and the policy would be to impeach the President and he was anxious to make a favorable acquaintance with me. He said the gubernatorial contest would be a bitter one. The northern part of the State would have to keep them still. Williamson and Cottrell both candidates at Des Moines, and neither can be nominated. We have a great many big men at Des Moines, unfortunately.

On January 25, 1867, I received the following letter from Mr. Frank Palmer on the impeachment of the President:

Des Moines, Iowa.

"I believe there is enough which can be proven against Johnson to impeach him, and that the example of his impeachment would do the country good; but the law has such an eternity of quirks in it that the trial would probably outlast his term of office. If a private citizen commits an indictable crime the question is not one of policy as to his arraignment; it is a matter of duty. Why should the President of the U. S. be an exception among the criminals, especially when his crime is really the highest known in the land? If I were a member of the 4th Congress, I would help indict him if it could be done, and let the Congressmen take care of themselves.

I like your notions relative to the bogus State Governments. They ought to be wiped out of existence and loyal men, white and black, clothed with authority to make new constitutions.

The Dubuque Herald has brought out Kasson as the Republican nominee for Governor. The suggestion comes from an appropriate source. I can learn nothing of Kasson's future intentions. It is no longer to be feared whatever he may conclude to do or not to do. His endorsements and recommendations still pass current at the White House. There has been but one removal in this district, and that man was removed because he voted for you, the Republican nominee."

My first experiences in Congress were set forth in a letter to Mrs. Dodge as follows:

Washington, March 5, 1867.

"I received your letter in New York. It was racy and cheered and did me lots of good. I have had the blues ever since I left home and this place is infernal; is loaded down with applications and importunities and I am sick to death of it. Yesterday the 39th Congress adjourned and the 40th commenced operations. I send you papers containing Colfax's speeches which were in good taste. Brooks filibustered but did no good. The House was crowded, ladies being on the floor, said to be the most imposing scene ever witnessed in the House. When John Morrissey's name was called, there was a flurry all over the House. He always created a sensation. Thad Stevens, who sat next to me, turned and said, "He creates as much fuss as though he was expected to mill the whole house."

There is nothing to keep us here over two weeks. All important bills have passed, but there is a party here led by Butler Stevens, &c. who want to stay all summer, but I think we can vote them down. A caucus will be held tomorrow night to determine the question and I will write you. Kasson goes home to lay his plans for member of the 41st Congress. He has played some very sharp tricks; has appointed Lamp Sherman collector, a renegade Republican who voted for Tuttle. John Sherman, his brother, has got him confirmed. Judge Baldwin is here with me. I have had but one letter from you. Am now settled and will write often; could not get a room until tonight.

Send all the papers coming to me from the district here. Either put them in new packages or redirect them. Love to all. Kiss the girls and talk Indian to the baby. I would give much to see her."

On March 6th, 1867, I received a letter from my brother in relation to the Candidacy of Lewis W. Ross for Governor as follows:

"I am surprised at the progress Ross is making in his canvass for Gubernatorial nomination. The endorsements he is receiving from unexpected sources are flattering.

Russell of Davenport Times is pressing his claims; also Rush Clark of Iowa City, and many others in the eastern part of the State. They all write Ross that he stands first of any one spoken of, not excepting Grinnell. The State will be unanimous for him as far as reports come in. I was somewhat taken aback when he showed me letters he had received from the different counties; many of them voluntary endorsements and urging him to come out; especially those from the eastern part of the State. I had no idea he was well enough known out-side of our district to be put forward as a candidate.

I suppose one reason of his showing me these evidences of his popularity in other parts of the State was to learn if I knew the reason of the Nonpareil's silence, when Dav. Gazette and other papers had endorsed him so unqualifiedly. Maynard, he tells me, has refused to do anything for him at present, and so said to Bloomer. This led some to suspect that Maynard was influenced to this silence by you. While Maynard's silence was unaccountable, Ross does not believe that you had any hand in it. If he had any suspicions, I cleared his mind of them. I told him you appreciated his efforts to secure your nomination in Congress, and never went back on friends. I told him to write you and let you know of his being on the track, and that he might count on your active co-operation and so far as you had influence with Maynard, I felt sure you would use it for him, I presume Maynard is holding back for developments, but do not know."

In the drawing of seats in Congress, I happened to fall to the seat formerly occupied by Hon. J. B. Grinnell, former representative from Iowa; Thad Stevens sat next to me and Gen. Butler of Massachusetts was on my left. While they were very radical they were at sword points

and when Butler would come over to speak to Stevens, after he had left, Stevens would turn to me and ask, "Do you know whether he was talking to me or you?" Butler was cross-eyed and you could not tell whom he was looking at.

The speaker of the House, James G. Blaine, was a personal friend of mine. I also had the close friendship of all the members from Iowa, both in the House and the Senate, and I have no doubt they spoke a kind word to Blaine about my committee appointments. Mr. Blaine spoke to me in relation to them. I told him I understood the best appointment was on the appropriation committee therefore, I would strike as high as I could. He laughed and said he guessed he could not give me that. Of course I knew that a new member would not get on that committee, but he placed me on the Military Committee, which was fine position and one of the most prominent committees of the House, its work being to re-organize the army after the Civil War.

I had the close friendship of General Grant who was then a General in command of the Army and of General Rawlins, his chief of staff, and I was looked upon in the military Committee as representing Grant's views although I never assumed the position; however, when General Grant wanted anything done, he always made it known to me and I often consulted him about legislation which referred to the Army.

As to appointments, the delegation were very kind to me being disposed to give me nearly anything I wanted, especially was that the case in giving the veterans who served with me places, many of which I obtained for them in the South, such as Registers of Bankruptcy and other appointments.

One of my first applications was to the Hon. Hugh McCullough, Secretary of the Treasury, asking the appointment of Col. A.P. Anderson of Fremont County, Iowa, to the position of Assessor of Internal Revenue for the 5th District of Iowa. Col. Anderson was a major in the 4th Iowa--my own regiment.

As giving a touch of the Washington life, on March 10, 1867, I wrote my two little daughters, Lettie and Ella, the following letter:

"This is Sunday and rainy and dreary, and all the days since I have been here have been of the same sort. The sun has hardly peeped from the clouds, let alone coming out in all its brightness as it does out west. The air is damp, foggy and disagreeable.

I wish for my sake I had my two little girls here and ma, but there is nothing comfortable or inviting; crowded hotels- shabby rooms, and steamboat fare, miserable coffee, and saucy waiters. If you know of any boy who wants to enter the Naval school I can get him a place. The Sec. of Navy has notified me of a vacancy in my district.

The President, Mr. Johnson, sent me a polite note yesterday inviting me to dine with him. He also invited Mrs. Dodge. I suppose that means mama, and if she desires to go, she better be fixing up her clothes for a sensation. Gen. Grant was here with his little boy to see me and inquired after my boys. I told him they were all little girls. He said I must bring them on and let them get acquainted with Master Fred.

The little girls at the house romp up and down the halls and have a gay time. I often stop them and have a chat. Two or three have taken quite a fancy to me and are little ladies. You must endeavor to learn good manners, become good writers and fine students, for intelligence always attracts, even more than good looks. Ella feels so proud in her new dresses that I fear they have more charms than her lessons and music.

I have had two letters from Ella and one from Lettie. Tell mama when she writes me not to use my franked envelopes; use them when she writes others, as letters to me are free without a frank.

I want to see Annie. It seems as though I could not wait. Kiss mama and baby."

I received a letter on March 10th from Mr. Frank Streamer of the Young Men's Library Association of Council Bluffs asking for public documents, especially of the Pacific railroad surveys. He was doing the local for the Nonpareil and said if I would throw a favor to the Y.M.L.A. he would throw several for me through the Nonpareil. As I was a member and one of the organizers of this library Association, I did what I could to help build up and maintain this library.

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In writing home on the 10th of March, I said:

"It is very uncertain when we get away. The House and Senate do not agree as to adjournment. The House wants to adjourn to May 8th and the Senate wants to give until October or November. I want to adjourn over unto Fall. Do not want to come back here in May and prefer to stay a week or two longer now than to be obliged to stay here in the summer. It has rained all the time I have been here and I have been as busy as a bee. I get cords of letters; wants, wants, wants and not much else. Major Ensign of Des Moines does some writing for me. It is a school for any one who has a taste that way.

Wilson is at the head of the Judiciary Committee and has in charge the Impeachment question. I like him. He will go out on the plains with me next summer, or wants to.

I have a great many callers from all parts of the country. Old rebs who knew me south, and Union men who were with me down there."

On March 11, 1867, I dined with the President and in writing home gave this description of the dinner:

"I took dinner with the President yesterday. The leading persons there were Senators Morgan of Indiana, Drake of Missouri, Ferry of Michigan, and some twenty others, all but two radicals, many had their ladies. It was a state dinner with 20 courses and as many different kinds of wine. Johnson was dull, looked heavy and casually said to me, 'Gen. Dodge, you knew me in Tennessee. It seems to me we should not be so far apart now.' I answered 'I have no ill feeling towards you, but I cannot sustain in any way your past course. It seems to me that you should handle Government in accordance with the wishes of the people. You now have an opportunity to carry out their wishes in this new measure.'

The ladies, Mrs. Patterson, Mrs. Stevens and daughter, entertained. They are very pleasant. The Miss gave me a bouquet which adorned my table. The service was magnificent. The table was loaded with flowers and everything was charming, but the pall of death, political death, appeared to hang over the crowd.

President Johnson's appointments lately have been radical. His appointments of Military Commanders for the new Districts are all any one could ask for, Thomas, Sheridan, Sickles, Ord and Schofield.

We are dragging along putting in order the machinery to reconstruct and nothing else. When we adjourn it will be until fall; that is now pretty certain, and I am very glad. Some thingk we shall get off first of next week, but I am afraid not, and since I have been here I have worked from morning until midnight. I received your letter in answer to mine.

My devotion to business, I have no doubt, has at times caused me to neglect my own comfort and withgo my desires and pleasures, but you must remember that mine has been a terrible struggle, and while you have had the cares of home, have I had none? No one knows, or ever will, what I have borne quietly, how I have struggled with the world, finding no fault, burying every disappointment with a determination to win or die, and my family have received the benefit of what means I have achieved, financially or socially; and when I see the efforts here of the wives, mothers and sisters to put forward their own, I often think what you have so often said to keep me back. You decieve yourself when you think you have not the same influence you used to have."

I was receiving letters from Des Moines and other places in relation to the efforts of Mr. Kasson, the former representative claiming he would control the appointments; that he would control the appropriations for Post-office and federal buidling at Des Moines, etc; none of these things worried me as I had the entire delegation behind me and I had acquaintances in all departments who were anxious to aid me in any way and as results show, I was correct. Mr. Kasson may have made an effort to help some of his personal friends whom he had appointed, but I saw no disposition on his part to interfere with my own rights in the matter.

On March 20, 1867 I wrote home that Mr. Allison, Mr. Wilson and myself have been looking for a home to live in next winter and we think we have found a place that will suit us at Wormleys. the finest place for eating in the city, where we can get our meals as we like and have a house to ourselves. For my whole family it will cost me about twelve to fourteen dollars a day which is cheap.

We are now waiting for the president to return, signed or vetoed, the bill on Reconstruction and as soon as that comes in, we shall adjourn until sometime in the Fall.

The weather has been terrible ever since I came here; not one pleasant day and the sun has not shown more than twice. I see a great many southern people, rebs and union and those who fell under my ban or smile while in the south.

I find I have considerable influence with members and that they listen to my views on such matters as I understand and generally adopt them."

A great controversy arose in Des Moines in relation to the post-master, Mr. Isaac Brandt, who had been very friendly to me and was a prominent candidate, while the citizens there, to a great extent asked that a soldier who had served in the Civil War should be nominated. I settled the question by selecting George C. Tichenor, who had been my

aide, knowing his ability and fitness for the position.

The entire delegation signed the following petition to the Post-master General:

"We, the Delegation from the State of Iowa, in Congress, respectfully request that Col. George C. Tichenor of Des Moines, Iowa, be appointed Post-master at Des Moines, in place of John Teesdale.

We ask this change on the ground that Col. Tichenor entered the service early in the war as a Lieutenant and served until its close. For his bravery, his untiring devotion to his country and the signal ability he displayed while in the service, we ask this reward and recognition of his services.

Mr. Teesdale has held the office for nearly, or quite six years and we now consider that he should give way to a soldier."

In writing home on March 26th, 1867, I said:

"Let me give you an account of my day's work. As soon as up and breakfasted, I took my bundle of letters and started at the west end of the Avenue, Gen. Grant's office, and obtained for a sick soldier a 30 days leave. I then crossed over to the War Department and got two Brevets for a Capt. Gilpin of my district; then went over to Q. M. Department and endeavored to get a lot of suspended accounts taken up for a man in Warren County. From there I went with a Mrs. Davis of Clarke County to the 2nd Auditor to get her claim for additional pension allowed on account of loss of husband and two sons in the war and to her great relief procured it. Then I passed down to the Treasury Department and worked until eleven in five of the different offices getting attention to different matters sent me; some important, some trifling. From there I went to P. M. General and got a Post-office fixed in my district; then to the Interior Department trying to get Stewart Goodrell appointed Receiver. Then to the House to stay until five. After this, all the evening, probably until 12 o'clock, I listen to the applications and persistent importunities of Iowans seeking appointments.

This is just one day's work that I must do, and I get to bed at about 2 A. M. and get up at 8 and keep two clerks at work."

On March 30, 1867, the House adjourned to meet on July 6th providing the country demanded it. In writing home I stated that I would still remain there two weeks looking after appointments in my district. I said:

"Last night I called to see Gen. Porter and Gen. Babcock and family of Gen. Grant's staff. They are anxious to see you and think you will like it here. Allison and myself have been house-hunting for several evenings. We now talking about purchasing one instead of hiring it but I think we had better wait until fall, say September. Since I have been here the wounds in my side and head have been troubling me."

I also gave a resumé of the members as follows:

"Senator Harlan was here last night until 11 and I take dinner there today with the rest of our delegation. Miss Harlan is a very accomplished young lady. Mrs. Harlan is smart and lets no opportunity pass to help along the Senator. Senator Harlan I like very much. He is much more accommodating than Senator Grimes. While Grimes has great strength and good standing, he is very hard to get acquainted with. Wilson of Iowa is one of the most able men in the House. I think perhaps the ablest. When you take him, all in all, in Congress, he never fails to carry a bill he supports. Butler, I think will play out; he is too impracticable. Logan makes the finest appearance on the floor. His manner is good, and his speech excellent, and graceful. Bingham of Ohio is the sharpest and ablest debator. Boutwell, the closest reasoner. Schofield of Pennsylvania watches all points and never fails to detect a job. Schenck is bitter, able and unyielding. They take extreme views. Butler, Schenck and Logan are ready to impeach. Old Thad Stevens says that he would impeach on common rumor. He is getting so old that his voice has failed and his days are short. I would not be surprised if we never saw him here again, but his eye-sight is as good as mine. They do not follow

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him as well as they did, but his old age, his long service add his good work make all respect him.

On the Democratic side of the House, Brooks is the leader. He is from New York and is an able and fine debator and is always listened to. Members listen to a man when they know he is acquainted with the matter about which he is talking. They never listen when they think he is not posted on his subject. If an army, an Indian or a railroad matter comes up, they always come to me, and if I rise to speak or ask a question on these matters, they always listen, because they know I am posted.

Yesterday I carried a bill through relating to travel and trade on the plains, although Schenck, Stevens and Clark were against me. They all know that I am posted and that the others are not. Grant pays me great attention and generally sends to me when he wants to have members posted on his views. The fact that I am Chief Engineer of the Union Pacific gives me good standing, and I am probably better acquainted in the House than any new member, except Logan and Butler.

The Lobby here- that you have heard so much about are a lot of unscrupulous thieves, ready to do anything. The members, as a general thing, keep clear of them. Pretty women with flashing diamonds and attractive are an adjunct; not that they are not virtuous but their ability to handle and influence men give them the position. I have not met any of them, but have had them pointed out to me as breakers to steer clear of. Stopping with Wilson, Allison and Grimes has given me an opportunity to get posted that others do not have.

I find most of the member's wives like Washington. The excitement suits them and I am disposed to think you will also like it. The sights, the debates and the opportunity to see the great men of the country seem to have a charm for them."

On April 24, 1867, General M. R. Morgan wrote me in relation to Army and Indian affairs as follows:

Ft. Leavenworth.

"It is a quarter to three o'clock, and if I had not stopped to ask a question, I would have been writing to you when we had just now two distinct earthquake shocks. The house in which I have my office, my own house, shook as if they were rolling all the stones up stairs at once from one end of the building to the other.

I have just gotten back from an inspection tour which lasted a little beyond a month. I did not find it very pleasant, but I hope I earned my mileage. When I got back I found my commission as Brevet Brigadier General and papers from you. The brevet suited me in every particular. You know that I thank you for this, and these and other things. I judge from the Globe that you have been at work on our sutler business. When you have it completed, it will be a good thing for the army. You are very kind.

I was very much pleased to see that Wm. Myer's name was finally sent in for confirmation. It is humiliating to an honest and able man to be passed over, while a man like one of our acquaintance is promoted apparently without question.

I was very sorry for poor old Abadie. His case is the first within my experience of that kind. He entered the Army in 1836, and is now thrown out in his old age for no fault of his own. The Army is becoming too much of a political machine, and the sooner it is stopped the better it will be for the Army and the country.

I suppose you see the reports of Hancock's doings in the Missouri Democrat. The Indians are hostile, but will not again, in my opinion meet him in any numbers. If he had gone out to fight, that is to chastise, he had a chance to do it. He met 500 Cheyennes and Sioux who pretended to be friendly, until night came, when they stole off, leaving their tepees standing. Custer is after them, but he will not catch them. They will scatter and carry on depredations on bodies of men who are unprepared for them."

On April 25th, 1867, Philip Henson, who had been one of my most important secret service men in the south wrote me that he was still in the Government service, publishing a paper, the Union at Corinth, Mississippi.

1867
On June 7th, Hoyt Sherman, a brother of General Sherman, wrote me from Des Moines calling attention to a resolution which I had passed in the Session of Congress authorizing post commanders to appoint military traders at the posts west of the 100 meridian and made application for a position that was to be at the new post at the foot of the Black Hills.

General J. A. Williamson was a candidate for Governor and his own County gave him a full delegation.

Mr. A. P. Wood who was writing a history of the war had written me in relation to the Pea Ridge and other campaigns, giving Seigle the credit for the battle at Pea Ridge and I wrote him a long letter giving him the facts in the case and on June 12, 1867 I received the following letter from him:

Dubuque, Iowa, June 12, 1867.

"I was in no danger of making Seigle the hero of that fight. I should be much gratified to have access to your military correspondence &c. during the whole period of the war, if it were considered advisable. While their relations are more to general history than to the movements and services of Iowa troops, yet I should expect to glean many facts of interest and value as regards our State. Possibly you may be able to give the subject an evening's attention soon, and bring out points that are now dark, or incorrectly stated, where Iowa is concerned. Should you do this, the time is near at hand when it will be necessary for me to have the result. I am now beginning to trace Grant's campaigns in Tennessee &c. I do not recollect of knowing before that you managed his secret service bureau, though I have some memoranda (what, I do not at this moment, clearly recollect) that shows you to have had something to do with that sort of thing."

General P. E. Connor who was in command of a regiment during the Indian Campaigns on the plains, and who had had great difficulty with Brigham Young, wrote me on June 30, 1867, as follows:

Stockton, Cal, June 30, 1867.

"Under the circumstances that surrounded me in Utah and the state of my affairs here, I concluded to change my residence for a time and am, as you will perceive by the heading, back again in my home. I intend to go back to Utah again as soon as your railroad gets within a day or two's ride of Salt Lake.

If God spares me, I propose to fight it out on that line with Brigham. If there is anything I can do in Utah to facilitate the building of your road, I will go back next summer. The mines of Utah are good, but can not be worked profitably until your road is built.

Our old friends, the Indians, are playing the devil again. I fear Sherman can fight Georgia Crackers better than he can Indians. If they want to subdue the Indians, they must go after their villages; can't be done any other way."

I had obtained the appointment of Register of bankruptcy for the 4th Congressional district in Alabama for Col. George E. Spencer and he became candidate for Senator from that State. His residence was at Decatur, Alabama and on July 22, 1867, he wrote me as follows:

"Our Legislature meets on the 13th of this month. Cannot you come to Montgomery about the 15th and remain a few days? You could help me a great deal and I think secure my election. No man is more endorsed or has greater influence with the Alabamians than you. If you will come I will pay your expenses and will also show you some good speculations that will pay you ten fold. Of course, you know that if I am successful and that you can rely upon me to do anything for either yourself, your interests or your friends that you may desire.

I think my chances are good, but with your presence would regard it as a certainty. If possible do come. You shall never have cause to regret it. If I have letters from Wilson, Logan and other prominent men, it would help me greatly. A letter from Gen. Grant would be invaluable. Could you get me such a letter?

What I want most is to show the members that I would have more influence if elected than the other candidates."

I did what I could to aid Spencer in his candidacy and he was elected one of the Senators from the State under the Reconstruction. I had a large acquaintance in Alabama from the fact that I raised the first Alabama Cavalry and through all the mountain districts was well known as it was under my command when I was in command at Corinth; then Mr. Smith who was very active with me in handling the Northern Alabama, became Governor after the war and even up to today I have a great many friends, members of the regiment and others, in the south. I also raised two or three colored regiments in Alabama and have always kept in touch with them politically since the war.

On August 28, 1867, I received the following letter from George C. Tichenor:

Des Moines, Iowa.

"It has been a long time since I heard from you. I presume you have a thousand things to engage your time and attention, more important than mere letters of friendship, and while I would not seek to engage your attention to your annoyance, I beg to assure you that an occasional letter from you, to whom I am so greatly indebted and to whom I am so durably attached, would be most agreeable to me—though more so since so many questions are asked me daily regarding your health, whereabouts, &c. &c. You have very many warm friends all about here who feel a very great interest in you and whose solicitude has been awakened in behalf of your health. I trust you will not forget those good friends amongst whom I beg you to class me.

The late guerrilla raid of the President upon loyalty, in the removal of Stanton, Sheridan and Sickles, is generally regarded as the "last hair which is to break the camel's back"; the general feeling now being that he must be impeached. Many who have hitherto opposed it now favor it, and I am now clearly of the opinion that the sentiment of the next session will be much strengthened in that direction; indeed, I doubt not the pressure of public sentiment will necessitate his arraignment as amongst the first acts of the next session. Gen. Grant's late action has removed all doubts in the minds of Republicans and has rendered his nomination for President a fixed and irrevocable fact. All that he has to do is to remain fixed and firm in the line of conduct his late action indicates, and the great

voice of the loyalists of the land, radical or moderate, will proclaim him President, while history will declare him the second Washington; yea! greater than he.

You were doubtless astonished to hear that Kasson is nominated in this County as one of our candidates for the Legislature. When I see you I will give you an account of the manner in which it was done and the reasons for doing it. You can rest assured, however, that to him it is no victory; it will prove the last stroke of final and eternal defeat and political ruin to him and his friends. His enemies nominated him, that is, they duped his friends into doing it.

I have just arranged a list of appointments for Frank Palmer to speak in nearly every county in the district. Withrow will also make a number of speeches, and efforts are being made to have Grimes, Jim Wilson and Harlan make speeches at the Bluffs and other good points in the district. We had a bloody fight in our county convention as a delegate myself I never fought so hard. Although Goodrell was beaten for treasurer we nominated "Dodge men" for every office as well as (Capt. Harry Griffith) chairman of the County Committee.

Several gentlemen here, of capital, are anxious to learn something about that embryo City - Cheyenne, at the base of the mountains. If you can give me, yourself, or through some one else, reliable information regarding its present status and future prospects, please do so.

The C.R.I. & P. R.R. is completed within four miles of our place and the trains will run here regularly by the 5th of next month, which you are aware is a consummation we have long prayed for.

You have doubtless heard of the death of Mrs. Spencer, as occurring at Tuscaloosa, Ala., a few weeks since I get letters from Spencer regularly. He seems much cut down and grieved. He tells me that his office (Register of Bankruptcy) will pay \$20,000 this year.

Barnes' woolen factory investment has proven a failure. He writes me that he has lost every dollar he had, and is now penniless and out of employment. He wanted me to say to you that he would like a situation on the U.P.R.R. If you can give him a conductor situation or something of the kind, please do so.

I am getting along very well, and all hands seemed pleased with my administration of the Post Office. Frank Palmer wants to know whether that cadetship is still vacant. We have an excellent candidate for it now. Please write me about it at once."

On October 22, 1867 I received a letter from Col. Spencer giving an account of the death of his wife and matters in Alabama as follows:

Tuskaloosa, Ala.

"My great affliction, and also sickness of myself, and your absence combined, prevented me from writing you since my darling wife's death.

Today I received your letter of Oct. 15th. I am now recovering from a very severe attack of the fever and have not yet recovered my strength. I am completely broken down in spirits and care but very little for the future. I feel that my duty is to remain here and help reconstruct this God-forsaken and miserable country. It is truly an awful place to live in, but since we have the colored men to help us, we can out-vote them and I think if it becomes necessary that we can out-fight them. I have lost all my ambition and have but little heart to engage in political life; while I remain here I cannot help doing it.

I am having a good deal to do in my office and will make at least a good salary out of it. We have this state now in our hands and can keep it if Congress will stick to its policy. Since the elections in Ohio and Pennsylvania the rebels are very jubilant and talk of the time when they are again going to commence hanging. I hope Congress will not back down one peg but go ahead, and that the first thing they will do will be to pass a general impeachment law and then impeach the President. We will send an entire Republican delegation to help you from this State. I can go to Congress if I wish but at present do not feel like it; six months may change my view. I stand as well as any Union man in the state and do not believe that there is any man in the party that wields more influence than I do.

I have been trying to persuade Tichenor to come here, we could send him to Congress if he would come soon, I shall go to the National Convention and support General Grant. Does that meet with your views? Whom shall we nominate Vice President? Senator Wilson came down here last summer to fix up the Southern States for himself. I am not a Wilson man.

Please give my regards to Mrs. Dodge. Bella was speaking of writing to her only a few days before her death and said: "As soon as I get well, I must write to Mrs. Dodge." How is your health? Through the papers and from Tichenor, I understand that it is very poor. I hope your trip did you good. I saw Phillip Henson a few days ago; he is at Corinth and the rebels are persecuting him terribly. They have all sorts of suits against him.

When You get to Congress this winter I am going to send you a petition for a special pension for Wm. Looney, the guide and scout. He is broken down in health and very poor and a family to support, and never received for all his services only about \$75 which you paid him. I have a very strong petition signed by about 500 persons asking Congress to pass a joint resolution giving him a pension. Dont you think you could get it through without much trouble?

I suppose you are very busy and as ever hard at work. I hope you will not overtask yourself and that you will take the world easier than formerly. Please let me hear from you soon."

The elections in the Fall of 1867 were not very encouraging to the Republican party. I was receiving a good many letters in relation to it. It made some of those who had been defeated in the election rather despondent.

While I was in command of Pulaski, Tennessee, I had as my friends in that place, Mrs. John A. Jackson and her husband, both Union people and I protected them to the best of my ability. Mr. Jackson had mills at that place. On November 28th, ¹⁸⁶⁷ Mrs. Jackson wrote me in relation to matters as follows:

"How kind and good you are to answer my letter of long ago. I thought at the time of writing it there was but little happiness in living in the rebellious States if you dared differ from traitors, but since my husband, in the face of oaths and insults, voted for Gov. Brownlaw and other radicals, with open tickets, it has grown more intolerable and sneers and slights are met with oftener.

To a gentleman these things make but little difference unless he meets them face to face; to a lady they act as slow poison, sapping health, strength and life. Under such circumstances you must know what unspeakable pleasure we should feel if the Government chose to confer a compliment upon us in the face of our enemies for having stood by our country, when to be her friend was to be disgraced in their eyes. I could never tell you on paper what we have undergone since the close of the war; annoyances and persecutions in a thousand ways entirely unexpected or merited have been our portion.

I know you are and ever were a friend to suffering loyalists. I know you would gladly confer favors upon all deserving ones, to show to rebels the difference between traitors and loyalists, as you kindly did when you governed us as a military commander, were it left with you. Mr. Jackson I fear could hardly get an appointment or even a recommendation to the present incumbent at the White House for office, as I believe he is decidedly opposed to radicals going abroad or holding office if he can help it.

You will find our friend, Col. Mullins, from Tenn., very much of a gentleman. I hope you will know him, also Mr. Arnell.

Excuse me for writing at such length, and allow me to insist if you ever come to Tennessee to pay us a visit at the same homestead. No one would be more pleased to see you than Mr. Jackson and myself."

On November 15, 1867, I went East to New York and from thence on December 1st to Washington and took my seat in Congress at the commencement of the long session. I hired a furnished house on F St. to live in during my stay in Washington. Mr. James F. Wilson, chairman of the Judicial Committee of the House, lived with me.

On December 11, 1867, I wrote home as follows:

"I arrived here this A. M. and have been to work all day. Have an appointment with Sec. of Interior for tomorrow and hope to get through though I may run against a stump.

I met Gen. Grant and all his military family; they were all glad to see me, though Grant pitched into me for running for Congress. I was on Floor of House today and they showed me considerable attention; clustered round me and all congratulated me on taking Kasson's place.

Gov. Sanders of Nebraska is here, also Gen. Rice and Col. C.C. Carpenter who used to be my chief Commissary. The Mexican Minister, Remero, called tonight but I did not see him; do not know what he wanted."

On January 16th, 1868, I received the following letter from Mr. P. E. Connor in relation to matters in Salt Lake:

Stocton, Utah.

"I am in receipt of your letter of Dec. 21st. I moved my family to this place 39 miles west of Salt Lake a couple of weeks since and am engaged in mining with only partial success; my capital is exhausted and every obstacle is thrown in my way by the church authorities and people of Utah. I have experimented enough to know that I could make mining here a great success, had I in addition to my present machinery, furances, &c. about \$15,000.

Brigham Young and his satellites in the pulpit and through the press have been grossly abusing me since my return from the East, indeed, so much so that my friends feared that some of his fanatical followers would assassinate me. I have not dared go on the streets of Salt Lake after dark since the assassination of Dr. Robinson, except when accompanied by a number of friends.

Brigham's hatred of me is intense, caused by my making him behave himself while I commanded here, and unless the Government or Congress does something for us I and most of the Gentiles will be compelled to leave in the spring. Many hundreds of Gentiles have already been frightened away and every effort is being made by Brigham to drive the balance from the territory.

If your company should commence building the road at Salt Lake next summer it would make a change for the better, and would result in retaining here many Gentiles who now propose leaving. As for myself, unless some change takes place I shall leave my property, \$35,000 worth, and start for California in the spring. The Mormons loudly boast that Andrew Johnson is their friend and they do not fear any punishment for their crimes and persecution of Gentiles.

I have made diligent search and inquiry for coal and iron and could not find any coal that would coke nearer than San Pete, 150 miles south of Salt Lake. I am, however, assured that there is coal that will coke together with metallic iron on Bitter Creek. It has already been taken up, but the right of the parties can be purchased cheap. If I remain here, and you wish it, I will examine it in the spring or before. The next best chance I think is here. Some parties are prospecting a coal vein; thus far the vein is wide, but of an inferior quality of coal, and running through it is occasionally found small veins of a splendid quality of coal containing a great deal of tar. The parties are sanguine that when they sink further down they will strike a solid vein of the same material. There is also in this district any amount of what a German metallurgist and iron smelter living here calls a superior quality of iron ore. If successful in finding the coal as anticipated here, this will be a splendid place for your works on account of its convenience and splendid facilities. Wood is also plenty here and charcoal iron could be made if it would answer.

I hope you will write to me on receipt of this; perhaps your letter may decide my future course. If there is a probability of your company doing anything here next summer, in either building the road or making iron, I may remain in the country. I congratulate you on being elected to Congress. I suppose you will take your seat on the 4th of March. I trust you will use your influence to have something done for us out here. Brigham has succeeded (through his hired satelits in Washington) I am told, in prejudicing the President against me. I care not for that. I ask nothing of him but protection for myself and other loyal American citizens in this territory."

The military committee of the house were very anxious for a reduction of the Army. I took the bill to General Grant. He was very much opposed to any legislation for any reduction or change of the present status of the army, so long as ^{we} were to retain military occupation of the south. He said they needed every man they had; that when the necessity for such occupation ceased, he could, under the existing laws, deplete the Army as fully as ~~could~~ be done by the proposed bill and that it ~~was~~ his positive intention to do so, unless, in the meantime, exigencies should arise rendering such a course impolitic. Existing laws or orders ~~did~~ not prohibit the detailing of officers to duty into the Civil Service of any branch of the Government; but on the contrary, ~~was~~ always been permitted; hence nothing special ~~could~~ be gained by the proposed bill except to give the details a more specific direction. Existing law also warrant the consolidation of regiments as proposed, and which the General intended to enforce as soon as circumstances ~~would~~ admit. If it became necessary to meet any ~~proposed~~ reduction of the Army or radical change in its organization, the General ~~thought~~ this bill would fully meet the case. ✓

As soon as the Army learned that I had taken up the question of reform in the Army, I received a great many letters and the question that is up today on an increase of Army officers was one of the first to be brought up by Col. M. R. Morgan on February 24, 1868; also the question of a Junior's commanding a Senior and he recommended Paragraph 14 Page 11 of the Army Regulations of 1863 that the words "nor shall such officers be commanded by their Juniors by commission". He also insisted upon making more officers to a regiment for a surplus, recommending twenty-five captains in all instead of sixteen. I was anxious to carry out the reforms in the Army bill which we had seen from ^{our} ~~service~~ in the civil war was necessary. It seemed useless to us that to outfit a soldier we should go to three or four departments, the Ordnance, Quarter-master and the Subsistence; that everything connected with the equipment of a soldier should go to the Quarter-master Department, while now we had to go to the Ordnance for tin plates, knives etc. Our theory was that the Subsistence, Quarter-master and pay-

master Departments should be under one head, so that the Ordnance department would be devoted entirely to furnishing the arms and ammunition. We wanted to eliminate the friction which existed between the subsistence, medical and other departments with the Quarter-master department. Then again we wanted to organize a Staff Department so that officers in the line should be educated in staff duty. All the leading officers agreed upon this but the fact of the matter was Congress made up its mind that we never would have another war and all they thought of doing was to cut down the expense of the army and that was the tendency of the bill which was being drawn up by General Garfield, who was the Chairman of the Military Committee.

While I fought for these reforms in the army and had the army behind me, the Committee listened to the views of the people and Congress. They were not willing to leave to General Grant the reduction of the Army; therefore they drew an elaborate bill going into full details on the reduction of the army.

General Butler and General Garfield did not agree upon this question. I took the position General Grant had taken. When the bill came into the house, there was a long discussion upon it without making much headway. I finally offered a substitute for the whole bill which gave a maximum strength of the army when the reduction became necessary and left it to the Commanding General of the Army to make that reduction. This substitute seemed to appeal to the House and with an amendment or two became the law so that when the reduction came, it was left to the General of the Army. This was a great disappointment to both Garfield and Butler but helped my standing in the House very much.

On February 8, 1868, Captain M. P. Small of the Subsistence Department wrote me on the Garfield bill stating:

"The clause affecting rank is very unjust and degrading, and Congress will never pass such an obnoxious bill understandingly. The same law might be applied to other Staff Departments and many old officers who have served their country faithfully would be degraded from the positions given them, by law and the custom of the army and I ask you to use every possible effort in your power to have this bill shorn of this unjust clause."

✓ The Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division from Kansas City West, was before Congress for aid. My position as chief engineer of the U.P.R.R. made many people think that I was opposed to this but I was not; I was favorable to it, but I took no part in the discussion or in the

action. The Rev. Dr. W. G. Elliot of St. Louis, who was a personal friend of mine, had written me a letter in relation to my action in the matter telling me what my St. Louis friends were criticising me for and on Feb. 11, 1868, I wrote him the following letter:

Washington, Feb. 11, 1868.

"I am in receipt of yours of Feb. 5th informing me of the statement made to Gen. Blair relating to ~~and to~~ the U.P.R.R. E. D. and am under great obligations to you for so promptly and decidedly defending me and denying the statement; there is no truth whatever in it.

In the first place, I am not on any committee that any of the bills have come or will come before.

Second, if I am opposed to any measure, I am always ready to give it a fair chance to be heard.

Third. I know of no feeling on part of our company or any opposition to that road. I do know that many personal friends of our company will support the U.P.R.R. E. D. Bill. There are a great many members of the House who are in favor of the project, but who deem it very bad policy to pass any of the bills during this session and preceeding a Presidential election and if forced to a vote, will vote against any subsidy now, but next winter would probably vote for one. This I find to be the case on all bills that votes may effect their election.

Kasson will be a candidate for Congress, but I shall not be in the field. Frank Palmer will probably oppose him if he fails in our convention I think he is fixing himself to run independent on side of democracy. He probably belongs to them and the sooner he gets there the better for all concerned. If I could run again, he would have no show; could not carry a county. How it may be with me out of the way I cannot say, but am satisfied he has very little chance as Allen, Sherman, Smith Myers and his old friends have deserted him and gone over to Palmer. wounds in

We are all pretty well. I suffer here from my head and side and it is no place for me. I wish I was at home, but while I am here will endeavor to do my duty.

We all desire to be remembered to your family, Mrs. Kasson and our St. Louis friends."

On March 23, 1868, I received the following letter from Col.

M. R. Moggan from Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas:

"We all look to you as the most experienced soldier on the Military Committee, to see justice done us. Why do you not put L. Thomas on the retired list? He is an old man, has seen his best days and should not be punished for any foolishness he may display. He entered the army in 1823, Pass an act making retirement in the army compulsory at the age of sixty, as it is in the navy. Allow officers still to do what duty they can and get pay therefor.

By Gen. Schenck's pay bill, for which we thank him, I, if retired as a Major today, would get the same pay as I would get if retired twenty years hence and still a Major. For example old Doctor Wood entered the army in 1825 and was promoted a Surgeon in 1836, when I was three years of age. He has been serving all this time, and yet if he and I were retired under Gen. Schenck's bill, we would get the same pay. Let the retired officers have half of the percentum increased also provided for long service. Thus a retired officer will be entitled to one half the pay per annum to which he was entitled at the date of retirement. This includes the per centum for length of service."

Mr. Washburn, the member of Congress from Illinois and the Chairman of the appropriation Committee of the House took every opportunity to attack the Union Pacific; every one who had complaints against the company had written him letters and it aroused some discussion in the House. At

first I did not pay much attention to it but Mr. Hiram Price, member from Iowa who took up the question and made answer to him, but it did not attract much attention in the House and Mr. Wilson said that Washburn ought to be answered and that I was the only person who could answer him fully and completely. I therefore took up his statements one after another and on March 25, 1868, made answer to all of them as follows:

Mr. Speaker: As there appears to be some misapprehension as to the true status of the Union Pacific Railroad and its branches, all I desire to do is to set forth the facts in relation to that enterprise. I have no defense of the company to make. I leave that to the country and this House; but, sir, I believe I know as well as any man can what that company has done and what its intentions are. I will notice briefly a few points of the gentleman from Wisconsin. I believe that he does not desire to misrepresent that great enterprise, and I therefore desire to correct a few statements that bear directly upon the subject before the House. The gentleman says the Government has given absolute control to parties managing the Union Pacific Railroad. Does he not know that the Union Pacific Railroad has to build its road under the supervision of three government commissioners, who examine and criticise every mile of road built before it is accepted by the Government, and that they, under oath, certify the road is a first-class American road before \$1 or 1 cent can be obtained from the Government? And this is not all; every act of the board of directors and of the company is criticised and scrutinized by 5 government directors, appointed by the President, and forming one-fourth of the board of directors. One of these government directors has a position on each one of the committees, and nothing can be done in or out of the board but what they have full cognizance of. No other of the roads receiving government aid has any such board or any such supervision, and these directors have full knowledge of the rates of freight, the necessity for these rates, &c.

The gentleman says it is a work that over sixty millions of the people's money is to be invested in, whereas the law prohibits the loan of over fifty millions of credit or bonds to the main line, and so far not a cent of the people's money has been put into the enterprise, the company having fully paid their interest on bonds; and if the money saved the Government in transportation of government freight, mails, troops, &c. should be made a sinking fund it would pay off the entire debt or entire amount of bonds within thirty years. In another place he says:

"If we see fit to sacrifice posterity to this giant monopoly, that they will have \$100,000,000 of the people's money in their hands; that they (the company) will defy any legislation."

Now, sir, I do not understand where the gentleman gets his \$100,000,000, as I have shown the company can only obtain \$50,000,000 on the main road under any circumstances. The amount really granted to the company is as follows:

For 534 miles, at \$16,000 per mile - - - - -	\$8,544,000.
For 300 miles, at \$48,000 per mile, namely, 150 miles of mountain work from Cheyenne west, and 150 miles of mountain work from near Sacramento east, which equals - - - - -	14,400,000.

For 898 miles crossing the main divide of the continent, the Wasatch, Promontory, Laone, Taone, and Humboldt ranges of mountains, at \$32,000 per mile, amounting to - - - - -	28,736,000
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Making a total amount of bonds for the main through line of	51,680,000.
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If the company received pay on the full length of line that they will have to build to complete the road from the Missouri River to Sacramento; but as, under the law, they obtain only \$50,000,000 for 1,832 miles of road, counting the distance to San Francisco, they get an average of a little over \$27,000 per mile; that the Government loans its credit for the purpose of obtaining an all-rail communication from the Atlantic to the Pacific through a country, over mountains and plains, that no private enterprise would for one moment invest 1 cent without government aid. If this road is to be the great thoroughfare that the gentleman says it will be, then the government freight that will alone go over it will more than pay their interest on the loan.

And now, sir, the gentleman says the Government has furnished every dollar to complete this road--in other words, that not one cent of money has been put into the enterprise outside of the Government--and I deny in toto the statement of the gentleman. I say up to the present time that that company has furnished and spent more money in building the road than the Government has loaned; and, according to the gentleman's statement, they have only built as yet the easiest portion of the road; he says 500 miles of the built portion is a dead level, and assumes the contract to commence at Omaha. This is not the fact; it commences 247 miles west of Omaha. Therefore all his assertions and assumptions fall to the ground, being based upon false premises. When you compare the rates of this road with other roads you will not see so vast a difference as is endeavored to be shown.

The Union Pacific Railroad charge about 7 mills per 100 pounds of freight per mile. The great Eastern routes, competing for freight between the great cities of the East and the great West, charge from 2 1/2 to 4 mills per 100 pounds per mile, they having all the advantages of civilization, concentration, transportation, the cheapness of material, fuel, repairs, etc; while the Western roads--the roads east of the Missouri River--charge 4 and 5 mills on 100 pounds per mile. Many of the local Southern railroads charge, 4, 5, 6, and as high as 7 mills per 100 pounds of freight per mile. As to passenger fare, the Union Pacific Railroad

Company is now charging 10 cents per mile; the Northwestern Railroad Company, 3 1/2 cents per mile; the Richmond, Danveill and Piedmont Railroad Company 6 cents per mile; and these roads are all in a heavily settled country, with heavy local business, while the Union Pacific Railroad runs 500 miles into a wilderness, without comparatively any local business, nearly all their freight and travel going but one way.

Now, sir, the past year coal for fuel has cost the Union Pacific Railroad Company from \$28. to \$42 per ton, delivered at places for use. It has had to be obtained in Illinois, Missouri, and Iowa, and has had to be transported from 500 to 1000 miles before the company could use it. Again, wood, at first cost, has been \$6 to \$11 per cord, and when laid down at the points for use averaged about \$18 to \$20 per cord. Labor and living of all kinds on the Union Pacific Railroad and branches are one-third more than on Eastern roads. Material for repairs of road, cars, running stock, building material, and all other things pertaining to the keeping up and furnishing the road, have to be transported from the East. And the gentleman asks this House to burden us with rates and fares that he knows the road could not earn its running expenses under.

As soon as the road reaches the coal fields 100 miles west of the track, then the companies propose to reduce the rates and fare themselves; they have already reduced them somewhat; and so far as these railroad companies being a grinding monopoly, it is far from the facts in the case, and is not substantiated by any proofs whatever. The gentleman it seems to me, takes a very singular way to protect the Government. He charges that the bonds will never be paid that our rates are equal to old rates by wagons and stage, and he comes in here with a proposition that, if adopted, would prevent these companies from earning sufficient money to even pay the interest on their bonds. It is the first time that I ever saw the mortgagee come in and endeavor to injure the value of the property of the mortgagor, and if possible put the property on which he holds a mortgage in a condition that they can not only pay the mortgage, but not even the interest on the mortgage.

Now, Mr. Speaker, as to the rates as compared with former rates as paid by the Government for transportation of its freight. The average price paid by the Government for 1865, 1866 and 1867, inclusive, on route No. 2, from Leavenworth west, was \$1.57 per 100 pounds per 100 miles, or 1 1/2 cents per mile per 100 pounds--more than double the rates upon the Union Pacific Railroad and branches; and in the last year the Government has saved by transporting its freight on the Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division, over what it would have had to pay if transported by wagon trains over an average transportation of only 104 miles of railroad, \$335,138; or, if that road had been built 300 miles west, it would have saved by this "great monopoly," with its "exorbitant rates and tariffs" over \$1,000,000. And the statement made by the Quartermaster-General of the rates of freight over the plains, over route No. 1, the Great Platte Valley Route, for the last six years, is as follows:

Quarter-master General's Office,
Washington, D.C., March 24, 1868.

Hon. G. M. Dodge, M.C.
Washington, D.C.

Sir:- In reply to your communication of the 20th instant to this office requesting information as to the rates paid for each year for the last five years and the total number of pounds of stores transported and total cost for such transportation on route No. 1 for 1866 and 1867, I have the honor to state that the rates of transportation per 100 pounds per 100 miles on route No. 1 for the last five years, including the contract rates for the present year, are as follows:

1864:	April - - - - -	\$2.25	1867-68 - Continued:	June - - - - -	\$1.64
	May - - - - -	2.25		July - - - - -	1.64
	June -c- - - - -	2.25		August - - - - -	1.64
	July - - - - -	2.25		September - - - - -	1.99
	August - - - - -	2.25		October - - - - -	1.99
	September - - - - -	2.25		November - - - - -	1.99
1865:	April - - - - -	2.26		December - - - - -	1.99
	May - - - - -	2.26		January - - - - -	2.50
	June -c- - - - -	2.26		February - - - - -	2.50
	July - - - - -	2.26		March - - - - -	2.50
	August - - - - -	2.26	1868-69 -	April - - - - -	1.90
	September - - - - -	2.26		May - - - - -	1.75
1866:	April - - - - -	1.45		June - - - - -	1.60
	May - - - - -	1.45		July - - - - -	1.60
	June - - - - -	1.45		August - - - - -	1.60
	July - - - - -	1.45		September - - - - -	1.75
	August - - - - -	1.45		October - - - - -	1.75
	September - - - - -	1.45		November - - - - -	1.90
1867-68*	April - - - - -	1.64		December - - - - -	2.00
	May - - - - -	1.64		January - - - - -	2.50
				February - - - - -	2.50
				March - - - - -	3.00

This office is unable at present to furnish the number of pounds of stores transported over route No. 1 for the years 1866 and 1867 and the cost of such transportation for that time; but the information desired on this point has been this day called for from the chief quartermaster military division of the Missouri, which, as soon as received, will be forwarded to you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. H. Rucker,
Acting Quartermaster-General.
Brevet Major-General U.S. Army."

The average is \$2 per 100 pounds per 100 miles, or 2 cents per mile. being one cent and three mills above the rates of the Union Pacific railroad. The Quartermaster-General is now unable to give me the precise facts as to the saving in rates, but we can figure for ourselves. The government transportation over the road last year was about 20,000,000 pounds of freight, and the Union Pacific railroad transported it, on an average, 400 miles; showing a saving to the Government on its freight alone, at the average price of the last six years, of about 1,040,000. If we take the price that the contracts are let for this year and apply it to the amount of freight that will be transported over from 500 to 800 miles of line, the saving will reach nearly \$2,000,000 on the Union Pacific Railroad and nearly \$1,000,000 on the Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division.

And now, Mr. Speaker, what are the facts in relation to the Union Pacific Railroad? This road was projected some fourteen years ago. The first examination as to its feasibility was made by private enterprise and private capital, and a connection with it, dating back to its first inception, renders me able to state some of the difficulties under which we labored. The examination made by me thereon and reported to the capitalists of the United States showed that at that day or this it would be impossible to build that road upon private capital and credit alone. The country demanding the railroad, the Republican party, in its farseeing and liberal policy, seeing the necessity of this railroad, indorsed it, made it a part of their platform and breathed life into it by the bill passed in 1862. But even then, with that law and that grant, it was found impossible to raise the funds to push it forward or even to build a mile of the

road. The Congress seeing this amended the act in 1864, and after the passage of that act this great monopoly, this great swindle, could not obtain the means for one year to start the work. ✓

A few men took hold of the enterprise, threw their fortunes and their energies into it, and the capitalists of the country looked upon it as so foolish an act on their part that they were actually shunned as prospective bankrupts; their paper would not be taken except upon first-class collateral securities, and within one year the enterprise came near failing for want of financial support. But the energy and determination displayed by that company; the unheard-of ability displayed in pushing forward the work; the unexpected developement of that country that the enterprise caused, called the attention of the world to it, and now, today, the men who would not one year ago have put a dollar into it are denouncing it as a great monopoly and trying to cripple it by unjust and unequal legislation. If it is a success and any money is made out of it, it will be simply and merely from the fact that a few men had the nerve and the foresight to throw their all into the scale, and "sink or swim" with the enterprise. And, Mr. Speaker, to reach the success they have today, no person can for one moment know or see the obstructions, prejudice, and obstacles those companies have had to meet and overcome. ✓ The first 500 miles of road were built without an eastern connection, in a country entirely destitute of the proper means or material for building a road; paying enormous prices for labor and material; transporting the superstructure and equipment by water at from 33 to 50 per cent more than it would cost to build the same length of road in a country affording railroad facilities. The iron laid down cost \$125 a ton, equipment and everything else pertaining to the road that came from the East costing in the same proportion.

The first year the company, under these circumstances, built about 40 miles, the next 260, and the next 250 miles, but with a lavish expenditure of money that astonished the world. Who, in 1864, could have been made to believe that this company would have accomplished what it has? What class of men except those who had this enterprise at heart would have paid 33 1/3 per cent more for building the road merely for the purpose of obtaining distance when, if they had carried out only the true letter of the law, they could have saved that amount and put it in their pockets? Have they had at interest themselves more than the country? I hold not, for I know that their orders have been to give them the most miles of road in the least possible time, no matter what it cost. And in their contract they have provided \$7,500 per mile for the equipment of the road, a sum far beyond any ever before provided for a new road under similar circumstances; and when built and equipped this sum will give it the best machinery, the best shops, and the most liberal supply of rolling stock of any road in the country for the business it has to transact. During the past two years, the road has been built through an Indian country with all the tribes banded together and hostile. Our best and ablest men have been killed; our cars and stations and ranches burned; our men driven off and our stock stolen. Graders and track-layers, tiemen, and station builders, have had to sleep under guard, and have gone to their work in the daytime with their picks and shovels and their mechanical tools in one hand and the rifle in the other, and they often had to drop one and use the other. ✓

It may not be known, but it is a fact, that the graders went to their work as soldiers, stacked their arms by the cuts and worked all day, with hostile bands of Indians in view, ready to pounce upon, kill and scalp any unlucky or negligent person who gave them an opportunity. The company paid not only the cost of the work proper, but contractors were often paid large sums for the risks they run. It is an easy matter today, after the enterprise has been made a success, and when we can just begin to see the beginning of the end, when daylight begins to open on the future out of these years of darkness, for men to now come in and endeavor, for some reason, I know not what, to hamper these roads, to pass laws that they know will make them spend the energies that it is their duty to put on the road and which are necessary to complete it, in trying to break down the barriers that this bill, if passed, will make against those roads in the financial market. And I doubt if the gentleman from Illinois or the gentleman from Wisconsin, who appear to make this great republican national work their special objective point, would, for all the money in it, stand as I have had to do, at the risk of my life, and endeavor to keep men from abandoning the work; would travel as I have done to make the surveys and construct the road, obliged to keep all the time within the range of a government musket, for to be outside of it was to lose your scalp.

And now, Mr. Speaker, while the Government has been liberal to this great enterprise, I hold and can prove that while the road has received this liberal credit, that it will bring to the Treasury millions in the saving of extra expenses in freight; that it must and will develop a country whose wealth no one today can predict. The mountains those roads cross are no myth, as the gentleman states, but were formidable obstructions in the path, which have been overcome by the skill and energy of the company. These mountains are underlaid with gold, silver, iron, copper and coal. The timber ranges that those roads pass will develop an immense lumber trade, and the millions upon millions of acres of government land that they will bring into the market and render feasible for settlement will bring to the Government more money than all the bonds amount to; and this land and these minerals never would have brought this Government one cent if it were not for the building of these roads. The inaccessibility and the trouble and cost of developing the country through which they run would have cost ten times more under any other circumstances than it would have yielded. And now, Mr. Speaker, these Union Pacific railroads, when completed, will build up an interest right in the center of that heretofore great unknown country, an empire in the center of that country that shall add to our wealth, population, capital, greatness from a source we never expected, and by no other means could we ever obtain."

I read from manuscript as I was not used to debating in the House and I was astonished to see the House fill up when I commenced talking and a great many crowded around me and they gave close attention to what I said through the entire speech and some one immediately asked for ten thousand copies of it to be printed for distribution.

Notes
7 When I went back to my House that afternoon to dinner, I said to Mr. Wilson, "I don't understand how I got such an audience when Price, who was a fine speaker virtually got no hearing on his defense of the Union Pacific; ^{"I said} that I was no speaker and that I was embarrassed by the attention that was given to me." Mr. Wilson answered that the House of Representative paid attention to the men whom they knew were thoroughly posted on what they were talking about; that the House knew I was the chief engineer of the Company and that there was no one who could answer Washburn as I could. Of course I received a great many letters from different parties in relation to it. The press of the country took it up. I received the thanks of the Railroad Company.

Notes
7 I had made up my mind that this would be my first and last experience in the Congress and that I would not be a candidate again and I had written my friends to this extent. None of them believed me but in March I wrote a letter to Iowa saying that under no circumstances would I be a candidate and even if nominated would not serve. My experience in the House showed me that I was not fitted for the work. I had no ambition for that kind of life and I was determined to get out of it and follow my profession ✓

and on March 31, 1868, I received the following letter from General Williamson, on my declining to serve in Congress:

Des Moines, March 31, 1868.

I have heard the matter of your declination to be a candidate for Congress discussed a great deal recently, and much dissatisfaction has been expressed at your determination not to be a candidate while the general impression was that you would be, and hence the few took advantage of their knowledge and fixed the matter of the succession.

If I may be allowed to advise you or give my opinion it would be to the effect that you ought to, if you possibly can, be a candidate or rather accept a re-nomination which you can have without asking if you will only say that you ^{will} serve. If your health and business would permit ~~it~~ you to do so, there is not a man in the State whose chances for the United States Senate two years from now would be equal to yours and that is not a position to be cast off when it would come by the natural course of events without seeking.

When you retire from Congress the Iowa soldier will not have a representative of his class in any important place in Washington. I write you freely as one friend may write to another without presuming to dictate or do more than give my opinion for what it is worth, and believing that you will receive any expression of opinion from me, in the same kindly spirit in which it is offered.

Now, my dear General, I want to say a word about something else than Congress or politics, and that is, if you do positively decline to again return to Congress and go on to the Pacific R.R. and there is any place or position you can secure for me on the road I want it. I am not doing much here in the way of making money and there is apparently but little that I can do, as I have no money to do ~~anything~~ with. I would like to go out with you when you go West the next time over the road, and see if I cannot get something to do or get into something that will pay in that new country.

Write me soon and let me know something about your final determination about the matter of the nomination and when you will probably go West."

The impeachment question was before the House and on April 16th, 1868, my old commander General John Pope, wrote me from Detroit, in relation to it as follows:

"I have been intending for some time to write you and thank you for your kindness in sending me the documents which I wrote you for, but I have been for the greater part of the time confined to my house with rheumatism and in little condition to do anything. Received also your report on the P.R.R. for which please accept my thanks.

We are watching with profound interest the result of impeachment. The question is thoroughly understood by the people everywhere and as matters now stand, either the President will be convicted or the Republican party be defeated. There is no retreat without disaster from the position the party has taken on this question. We hope for the best, though at this distance and with our limited knowledge of the situation, we do by no means feel confident.

I hear from pretty reliable sources that it is the purpose, in case of a new President, to send me back to Atlanta. I hope if you hear such a thing mentioned you will discourage it, as I would not return to the command of the 3rd district under any conceivable circumstances.

Please let me hear from you when you have leisure, and believe me as ever your friend."

On May 3, 1868, I received a report of Alabama from General Spencer in which he says:

Gainesville, Ala.

"Tomorrow I start for Tuscaloosa. I hope that I shall find a better state of affairs than when I left. Randolph, the editor, is now being tried by a military commission and I hope he will be convicted. These people are perfect fiends in human shape. I hope Congress will not admit Alabama, but that they will pass the Stewart Bill. If we are admitted, we will lose the State in November. Such intimidation exists over a greater portion of the State that we will be unable to get one half of

our voters out. This I am fully convinced of. The only way for us to succeed is to be kept under military rule until the people get sick of it. Then submit the Constitution of the people, and when we can have the prestige of success we can safely reconstruct until then it is unsafe to do so."

The nomination of General Grant for President had virtually been settled upon by the Republican party. General Grant had taken quite a liking to the Hon. James F. Wilson, who was living with me, and he requested Wilson and myself to become delegates to the convention to look after his interests in the convention. This word was sent out to Iowa that it was Grant's wish that we should be made delegates at large, although we were members of Congress and of course there was a good deal of feeling in the State that the delegates should be from men who did not fill offices.

On May 17th, 1868, I received the following letter from Mr. John T. Baldwin of Council Bluffs ^I ^{written} ~~who~~ had confidentially ~~told~~ in relation to General Grant's wishes:

Des Moines, May 7, 1868.

"The Congressional and State Convention is over and both passed off very harmoniously. The result you will know before this reaches you. I attended the District Caucus this morning, at which time your name was put in nomination for delegate at large, after which and very unexpectedly, General Williamson was nominated. For fear of a serious conflict both names were withdrawn from the Caucus with the understanding that the question of whom should be delegates at large should be settled by the joint convention. After the adjournment of the temporary organization, Williamson pitched in and went to electioneering for himself and against you. He thought if you should be elected it would defeat him which he did not think would be right, and that you had no claims for the position and was not entitled to the appointment. At the request of Palmer I had a talk with Williamson and induced him to consent to withdraw, but he was again induced to make the fight. Some of our delegation there got a little weak-kneed and wanted to withdraw your name, they fearing the location would be against you and W. both. I told them it would never do to withdraw your name and that both could be elected, at least you could be, and that if either would be defeated it would be Wilson.

The Convention met and it was soon decided that the delegates would be settled upon without regard to locality; consequently you and Wilson were both elected. Chapman, Maynard, and Lyman worked hard for you. Bloomer was quiet. Chapman had a big speech prepared for your benefit, but it so happened that it was not necessary to say anything.

Williamson will try to make you believe he was your friend and wanted you to be the delegate, but I know you were the only one he opposed and he said and did everything he could against you which I don't think he would have done if he had thought both could be elected. It is generally believed that if the contest had been between you and Williamson that the latter would have been woefully beaten.

When I get home I will see Freighton about the Allen bank charter. He is authorized to speak for Dillon and if he is opposed to paying Allen the bonus, I am to telegraph you, and the understanding is that West is to get a new charter and in either case the papers are to be all made out in Washington before West leaves. There are none of the Rock Island people here; think you had better write Tracy if you think it will do any good."

Frank W. Palmer was unanimously nominated to succeed me in Congress. I knew that he wished to be a candidate and I had notified him confidentially a long time before I made known publicly that I would not be a candidate and for him to make preparation accordingly.

In relation to this convention and matters controlling it, on May 8, 1868, George C. Tichenor wrote me the following letter:

Des Moines, Iowa.

The Conventions have all been held, and I am overjoyed to tell you that your friends have accomplished everything they sought to and more.

Palmer was nominated by acclamation upon Glasgow's own motion and without one dissenting vote although-notwithstanding Kasson's few friends did all in their feeble power to provoke an issue against Palmer. Hoyt Sherman, Cale Noel and a few other small fries of Kasson's feeble household, split themselves wide open on Kasson for Elector at large. This we urged them to do.

This much having been accomplished, there beaten fellows of the late Urbane Johnny K.--swore like the army in Flanders and avowed they would be revenged by beating you for delegate at large, and to do this they got the co-operation of Gen. Jim Williamson, who had in an under-handed manner gotten the soldiers over the State pledged to him in advance of the mention of your name- and then with him sought to beat you on the question of locality (both of you being in the same district) but we met them there and the eastern, northern and southern parts of the State united in asking the privilege of presenting you, and when Joshua Tracy of Burlington, in his deep, loud voice pronounced your name, it was greeted with a perfect tornado of applause, and you got every vote except those that had been promised by Williamson's and Kasson's few friends, and the announcement of your triumphant election, on the first ballot, was greeted with wild enthusiasm.

Williamson feels deeply ashamed of his action in the matter- had it not been that he lives here we would have turned in and beaten him, and we would have done so had it been necessary to elect you. I will tell you all about it when I see you, meantime say nothing about it. He (Williamson) will try to explain it, and I suggest that if he writes you about it do not answer his letter or if you do, feign to believe him until I see you at Chicago. I have it arranged with Melindy and will arrange it with Hedrick to make you Chairman of our State Delegation, and I hope you will be at Chicago as early as Monday, May 18th. I am one of the Delegates at large to the Soldiers National Convention and I will be at the Fremont House on that day.

You will readily observe that Dodge's little 5th district was a power in the State Convention, since we got two of the four delegates at large and one of the two electors at large (Glasgow) the truth of it was that we cleaned Kasson out so effectually that the other parts of the State were ready to give us all, if we had asked it. Anderson, Lyman, Chapman, Bloomer, Henderson, Charlie Nourse and myself did the whole job from the beginning to the end, and you can bet we are contented and happy. You must "hist" Cale Noel and put in Anderson the first moment possible. Charley Nourze and Frank Palmer tell me to say to you that they were never so happy in their lives and that they go their last bottom dollar on me.

I will write you more particulars in a day or two and will tell you all about that at Chicago. Please write or telegraph me when you will reach Chicago and where you will stop. Ask General Grant how he likes Iowa.

Since writing the above the Judicial Convention has been held there and John Mitchell nominated for Circuit Judge, which is another victory to the Dodge men. Hurrah for us."

The impeachment of Johnson was being considered in Congress and was creating a good deal of comment throughout the country. My brother, Mr. N. P. Dodge, in writing me on May 14th from Council Bluffs said:

"I fear that the conviction of Johnson under party pressure-squeezed through, will be worse for Republican party than his acquittal. If the articles are not fully sustained the Senate ought to rise above party feeling and have courage to acquit."

The Iowa delegation in the House were unanimously for the impeachment of Johnson but in the Senate the delegation was divided Senator Grimes being against the impeachment. No one can conceive of the bitterness of the feeling existing in the party against those who were against the impeachment and the Iowa delegation had a meeting in which they went so far as to propose to boycott Grimes but Wilson and myself opposed this very strenuously and said that no matter what the delegation did in the matter, we would not be party to any such action and I remember that a few days after the meeting, we called upon Grimes. Grimes, of course, had heard what was going on and in his discussion of the matter with us, his feelings really overcame him. He disliked so much to go against his party but still his conscience dictated that the impeachment was wrong and of course time has fully justified him. The strain upon Grimes was too much and it was the beginning of his sickness and end.

The Republican party all over the country were against the President. It was very seldom we received a letter opposing impeachment. It had been worked up until the people had actually become hysterical. While I was at first for the impeachment, the more I thought of it, the more I regretted it but I did not feel like parting with my colleagues in the House especially as my best and closest friend, Wilson, was one of the members handling the impeachment question before the Senate.

On May 14th, 1868, I received the following letter from Col. W.P. Hepburn who afterwards became a very prominent member of Congress and won a national reputation:

Clarinda, Iowa.

"As you are doubtless aware, our annual Convention has been held, as well as that for the party in the District. I am sure that you will be gratified to know that they were both characterized by the utmost harmony. That there were no serious differences of opinions, and there was an entire absence of damaging rivalries.

Many regrets were expressed and earnestly felt that you would not be again our leader in the Congressional campaign, but public opinion quickly centered upon Mr. Palmer as one eminently qualified to take

the place made vacant by your refusal longer to serve. We are looking forward to an active and bitter campaign in this portion of the State. We have in our ranks many weak-kneed Republicans (so-called) men who were drawn into the party during the progress of the rebellion who have never had a sentiment in common with the principles of the Republican party; who have long been anxious to return to their ~~wallow~~ who make the issue of Amendment to the Constitution the pretext for return, and who will not longer act in concert with us. Others again are caught by the humbuggery of "Pendleton's plan" and will be carried over by that.

This tendency to change can only be counteracted by placing good, wholesome political food in their hands, and my purpose in writing you is to inquire what aid in that direction you can furnish us. If you have the documents, that could be sent, I could forward you the names of a hundred men that would be benefited by arguments upon these subjects. Or if you could send them here we would distributed them.

We are now engaged in making classified lists of the voting population of the County, classified as Republicans, Democrats and Doubtful- and into the hand of the latter class at least good, sound Republican documents ought to be placed.

I wish to obtain the Congressional Globe for the first session of the Thirty-eighth Congress. These numbers will complete my history of national legislation during the rebellion and up to the end of the 39th Congress. If not too much trouble, I would be glad if you would send these numbers to me. It will greatly oblige me. With many thanks for favors already received, &c."

On May 15, 1868, Captain George T. Robinson, U.S.A. from the Seminole Indian Agency, wrote me a letter giving the condition of matters in the south as follows:

Your letter of April 28th, I have just received and I assure you that the only papers I have ever received from you was the one I spoke of in my last letter; no other papers have I seen, neither messages or newspapers. I had a letter from Major Reynolds, the Seminole Indian Agent, saying that he had called upon you and that you had given him a fine map for me, since which time I have not heard from the Major although the interpreter has done so and he is now expected here daily. I am not alone in this, suffering from the pilfering of mails. Nearly every officer stationed on the southern frontier complains that they cannot get their mails. Thousands of dollars have been taken regularly from the mails running between Fort Gibson and Fayetteville. Two or three minor arrests have been made, but no one convicted. Arkansas needs reconstruction as much if not more than any state in the Union; and never will these rebels throw up their hands entirely until a larger number, a fearfully larger number of rebel sympathizers are routed out of the army. I had always supposed that the Regular Army was composed of good men, and true to the core, instead of which I find the majority of the old officers in the District rank rebels. Contracts are let to men in Texas, who served entirely through the war in the rebel ranks. The old chief of the Cherokees, Ross, a ten times over bankrupt, is one of the principal contractors at Fort Gibson. He was a rebel Colonel, and so on. I could give you a list a yard long. Every clerk in the Q. M. Dept. of this District served in the Southern army, while young men of your own acquaintance, truly loyal, are almost starving for the want of just such employment. But enough of this. I could not reach them if I should try, I am a "Nigger officer" my communication is stopped, my nose is placed on the grindstone, and I must grin and bear it. But I live in hopes, General, to see the day that the army will be rid of these men who while wearing the uniforms of the Government, drink to the health of Jefferson Davis.

You say that ere long you may come to this country, carrying through a railroad project. Speed the day say I. Show this beautiful country once to capitalists, and the thing is done. Since I was 12 years of age, I have been what may be called a homeless wanderer following a railroad project, and in all my wanderings, I have never seen an entire region of country so well adapted to railroad and the supporting of railroads, the land rich, about equally divided in prairie and wood, all the hard wood in abundance, the best of the timber in abundance. Coal plenty and of good quality. I wish I could be detached from my company and be given a roving Commission for a while to thoroughly examine two or three lines I have my eye upon from Kansas through the Indian country, across the Red River and into Texas. The information gained would be of value to somebody, if not

to the Government. I have a map for you nearly finished, of all the information I can gather that is not on the regular maps, some of it is important in a railroad point of view. The maps now out are woefully deficient in any information of importance, streams are placed where there are none, and where there are streams, none are shown. People suppose that this is a country of barren plain, whereas one is never out of sight of both wood and prairie land. I never was good at description if I were do I could have you here sooner than you expected to be, bringing your backers of capital and energy to commence the work. You will have hard work to get the Indians to give you the right of way, the land you require. Their prejudices are hard to be overcome, but it must come and soon too.

I am astonished beyond measure at your confident assertion that you will finish the Pacific road next year. I have been so long buried in this wilderness, where I never hear of outside progress that it seems but yesterday that I was building a pontoon bridge over Loup Fork for you, and now the iron horse is rushing over and beyond that river five hundred miles. I expect to feel very much like Rip Van Winkle when I get the welcome order taking me out into God's country once more and wake up to the improvements that have been made.

Let me hear from you General whenever your time will permit you to drop a line."

On May 19, 1868, I received the following letter from General John Pope relating to Governor Brown of Georgia:

Detroit, Michigan.

"Gen. Joe E. Brown of Georgia, is at the St. James Hotel in Chicago. Not as a delegate but as looker on (deeply interested) in the convention. He really carried the election in Georgia for reconstruction, and is altogether the strongest man in that State. He stands committed with the Republican policy, and I have no doubt came to Chicago to give us his adhesion to the part. He is so well known a person by reputation that I need say nothing more about him, except that he has been firm and faithful through the most terrific abuse and the greatest temptation. Without him the party in Georgia is nothing.

He writes to beg me to go on to Chicago, but you understand why it would not be judicious for me to do so. I wrote him, however, that I should write to you and that you would take immediate occasion to see him. I advised him to talk freely and fully with you, and that you would introduce him to those most influential in the Convention, so that he could have the opportunity to present the views of the Georgia Republicans and of the Southern reconstructionists where they would have most weight.

I hope you will see him at once and introduce him as generally as you can. The vote of Georgia I can surely tell you depends on him and he can be secured easily. I deem this so important that I send you this letter by Capt. Moley, one of my aids.

I know Genl. Brown well, and have a high personal regard and respect for him. You will like him and I am sure enjoy his acquaintance."

When I reached Chicago, I hunted Governor Brown up. I remembered him knowing all about the correspondence which occurred between him and General Sherman after the fall of Atlanta, when the Governor and others were anxious to stop the war. For a while afterwards, he fell into line under General Grant.

On May 21, 1868, I received the following dispatch from the Hon. Wm. B. Allison:

" Harlan, Wilson and myself concur in believing that the nomination of Colfax with Grant would make the strongest ticket."

At the convention in Chicago there was no contest over Grant; the only question was who should be Vice President, but we succeeded in nominating Colfax of Indiana ^{in preference to} and Wade of Ohio, which was satisfactory

to General Grant and the nomination of Grant and Colfax met the general approval, Colfax being well and favorably known throughout the West.

On May 23, 1868, I received the following letter from George C. Tichenor on the ticket:

Des Moines, Iowa.

"The ticket gives universal satisfaction here, and all commend and acknowledge the brilliancy of your achievement in the nomination of Mr. Colfax. We all know what you have done, and are all ready to knock under to you as having literally controlled the action of our State delegation. You must go to Grant's cabinet. You are emphatically today the strongest man in Iowa. You know the services you have rendered Grant. You nominated Colfax. You therefore have every claim for a place in the cabinet, and your selection is certain to make you U. S. Senator if you want it.

While everybody disagrees with Grimes, that is every Republican, I find that large numbers of good Republicans think he acted honestly and was not controlled by any such thing as bribery or dishonorable purposes. I agree with them in this, and sincerely trust that our delegation in Congress will continue to treat him with that respect which his age, abilities and long and valuable party service merits, and will do nothing that of itself will drive him from the party. You know that there is no man in America who deplores more than I do the failure of impeachment yet I cannot allow my disappointment to carry me into such ungenerosity as a blind and senseless condemnation of such a man as James W. Grimes, and I know that even with his great unpopularity at this juncture, we would be far better off as a party in this State- with him with us than against us. Therefore for his sake and for the sake of the party, I trust he may remain with us, and will unequivocally announce his purpose to support Grant and Colfax.

In case of the total failure of impeachment under the present articles, I think it would be well when the representatives of the Southern States are admitted- to find new articles and thereby hold Johnson in terrorum (as the lawyers say) for the remainder of his term even if he is not convicted. Of course, it would be better to convict if possible.

In case it is developed that Johnson will remove, suspend or cut off the heads of the radical office holders, please let me know, as I am especially desirous to hold my office through the Presidential campaign, as I can render very valuable service to the party. I think Tom Ewing should and will stand by me, and if you have an opportunity you will tell him so for me.

I want to be remembered to General Grant, also to Mrs. Colfax. With prudent management Iowa will give them 50,000 majority."

✓ I had made up my mind to change the banking House of Baldwin and Dodge into a National Bank known as the Pacific National and was interesting my friends in the East to take stock in it which I succeeded in doing and on its organization, I became President of it.

I was receiving letters from persons in the southern portion of the State of Iowa in relation to the application of the State Line Railroad for a land grant. My constituents in Iowa claimed that the road was partly in Missouri and missed each of the Counties in the southern tier which were in my district. They were all in favor of the road organized by General F. M. Drake to build a road from a point some twenty miles south-east of Bloomfield in Davis County this State, running via Bloomfield, Centreville, and west through the centre of the Counties to Nebraska City. Of course

I gave what aid I could to this line. Mr. J. W. Keller of ~~the~~^{Wet} Ayr, and Samuel Forey of Leon Iowa wrote us. They both seemed to think that Mr. Wilson and myself were in favor of the State Line Railroad instead of the Drake line but the fact of the matter was that neither one of us, up to that time, had taken any interest in the matter as it was in a committee in the House and the letters from Iowa gave us the first information in relation to it.

On May 27, 1868 I received the following letter from my friend ~~Gen.~~
Jesse L. Williams upon the result in Chicago:

Ft. Wayne.

"I congratulate you upon the fortunate result at Chicago Convention, and the effective part you took in it. Of this last I took the liberty of informing Mr. Colfax in a note from Chicago, though, of course, he would have learned it from other sources.

By this time the most ardent Wade men must be convinced from the unmistakable public opinion, that success on their part would have been disastrous. Everywhere the ticket is felt to be the very best.

Now I trust the attacks on the seven Senators will gradually abate, and that the Union party can remain a unit in both houses, and thus render the President harmless."

On May 30th, 1868, George C. Tichenor wrote me in relation to the position of Mr. Kasson as follows:

"Kasson professes to be extremely radical, a violent "impeacher" and most ardent supporter of Grant and Colfax, and denies that he ever opposed impeachment; on the contrary that he labored for and urged it. He is begging to be put on the stump for Grant and Colfax, and says his "friend Colfax" expects him to stump Iowa and perhaps other States. He claims to have been a leader in the pioneer work of preparing the Republican party for Grant's nomination, and that he was at Chicago to look to his f"Friend Colfax's nomination."

On June 2n, 1868, Hon. S. J. Kirkwood wrote me in relation to the action of the convention and impeachment as follows:-

Iowa City, Iowa.

✓ "Well, the Convention is over and everything is right, both ticket and platform. I dont think either could have been better, and now all that is to do is to win. I have no doubt of success. Grant's name and fame, and the confidence of the great mass of our people in his honesty, firmness and good, sound common sense render him with the platform on which he stands, in my judgment, invincible. But it will not do sit down idly and do nothing. To have success, such as we should have-complete and overwhelming we must work earnestly and faithfully and we must, if possible, prevent wrangling and quarrelling among our friends.

I regard the issue of the impeachment matter as very unfortunate, and I think our friends who voted for the President's acquittal made a great mistake. If I had had a vote on the question I would have voted for his conviction, being clearly satisfied of his guilt, but I got to know Grimes, Fassenden, Trumbull, Henderson and Van. Winkel well and I have no more doubt that they did what they honestly believed to be right and just than I have of my own existence, and I regard the clamor about corruption and treachery as most unjust and ungenerous.

I see that investigations are being had in both Houses. In the House you are attempting to prove that the friends of the President attempted to buy votes. You never will prove I think that the vote of either of the men I have named are bought. In the South, if I understand the indications aright, there will be an attempt made to show that the friends of impeachment

used pretty strong means to secure conviction. Of course, if there has been anything really wrong and criminal it is right it should be exposed, but if it is mainly "killing off" operation among political rivals it should be stopped. One thing is sure, that all the wrangle over what is passed and gone is calculated to divide and weaken us.

Grant's position now gives him fairly and legitimately a great deal of influence. Our party has at last, thank God, a head again and a sound and clear one, and I trust he will use the influence his position gives him to put a stop to this wrangling and quarrelling.

If you have the time write me fully about the condition of affairs in Washington. If the House prints the impeachment proceedings, please send me a copy and a copy of all accounts of interest."

On June 22n, 1868, after the convention, I wrote General Sherman in relation to it giving him the facts as to the nomination of Colfax and in answer he wrote me the following letter in relation to the results of the convention:

St. Louis, June 22, 1868.

"I got home yesterday from Santa Fe, and found your letter of June 9th and was a little in doubt where to address you; but as I was coming along 4th St. an hour ago I met Mrs. Dodge, who told me you were at Omaha, and that she would go tomorrow to Kansas City and thence home.

As to Gen. Grant, I hardly know what to do. Politics have always been so repugnant to me that I dare not mingle in them without doing something unnatural. I have not heard from him personally since his nomination, and must await his invitation. I take it for granted that he will be elected, and don't see wherein I can aid him. Everybody should know my confidence in him, and my interest in his election and politicians would easily interpret any effort on my part as pure selfishness, damaging to him and to me alike.

I must stay in the service be the result what it may and I should manifest no preference that would complicate my relations to the future President, be he whom he may. My idea is that we of the army must be faithful to the actual President, as we form an essential part of the Executive of the Nation.

Should Chase be nominated by the Democrats, a case hard to believe, yet publicly discussed, I would be absolutely neutral, because all we of the army can ask is that a war man should be President. Should Pendleton or any anti-war man be nominated I would not hesitate to declare publicly my preference.

As to Schofield, of course, I regard his appointment as eminently proper. I think it had been arranged for before I left Washington. I know I gave my influence to that end before I left Washington in April.

If I am permitted to stay out West this summer, I think will spend some time on the Pacific road about Ft. Sanders when I will see you, of course. I hear that General Grant is going to Denver soon, but I know of it only in the newspapers."

General Grant had become very much impressed with the ability of Representative Wilson and they became quite intimate friends. In the controversy between President Johnson and General Grant, General Rawlins brought to me the part General Grant took in it to have me submit it to Wilson for his comments. I don't think Wilson ever changed any of it. I knew he was very much impressed with the ability Grant showed in meeting the questions which were raised and he often said to me that the more he saw of General Grant, the more he developed a knowledge of affairs which he never had expected. I have no doubt that Wilson's and Grant's relations

during this controversy was the reason Wilson was offered the cabinet position. I knew that General Rawlins also had a very high opinion of Wilson and often spoke to me about him.

✓ During the summer, General Grant came West and went to the end of the Union Pacific track with me. Frank P. Blair, who was running on the Democratic ticket for Vice President was also with me. Mr. Blair was a commissioner at the time for examination of the completed ^{U.P.} road for the Government, so that I had the Republican candidate for President and the Democratic candidate for Vice President, both comrades and friends. Blair's objection to Grant's being President was that he thought if Grant was made President, he would always be President and that the nation would become a monarchy. ✓

When I was in command at Ft. Leavenworth, Secretary Stanton ordered me to seize a large amount of stock that was being driven from the Indian nation, it being claimed that it had been stolen from the Indians. My own information was different and I so informed the war department, but they insisted upon my seizing this stock, which I did, and turned it over either to the Indian Department or to the quarter-master, I forget which. After I left the service, the party who claimed this stock sued me for a large sum of money and when I appealed to the Government to protect me in the matter they said there was no law which allowed them to take part in the matter; that if the order was an illegal one, I was personally responsible for obeying it. I was greatly worried about this suit and brought it up with General Grant and Blair. Grant said if he was elected, which he was not in doubt about, he would recommend a law protecting an officer who obeyed the order of his superior officer and Blair said if he was elected he would see that it was done, so I felt pretty secure, although the parties had levied on what property of mine in Council Bluffs and other places that they could find. As the records show, as soon as Grant was elected, he had a law passed and the judgment against me was paid by the Government.

✓ A great many of the people of the plains were Democrats; a great many of them were people who had been driven out of Missouri and other points. When we reached North Platte, they came to the

car, everyone knowing that General Grant and Blair were on board. They demanded a speech from Blair and did not say a word about General Grant. Blair went to the end of the car and told them that his old chief, General Grant who was the nominee for the Presidency of the United States was aboard and out of courtesy to him, he would not speak, but if he met them sometime after, he would be pleased to respond to their request.

✓ Our trip was a very pleasant one. Grant talked a great deal about the campaign and his plans, which Blair and myself were thoroughly interested in. This trip was before the time he made the trip with Sherman and others to meet me out at Laramie in 1868.

On August 30th, 1868, Mr. Wilson wrote me on political matters as follows:

Fairfield, Iowa.

"Political matters generally look well; as ^{to} the general result I think there can be no doubt. It is probable that we will lose some of the rebel states, but will have enough votes to elect Grant.

Kasson is canvassing Iowa. This is either training for the Senatorial race next year or for the purpose of getting a good place under Grant. I am inclined to think he wants a foreign appointment.

It does not look now as though there will be a Session of Congress in September and I presume there will be none. I am inclined to think with you that there will be a row over the U.P. in Congress next winter. If this comes, Ames must be able to show that he has made a square fight against Durant, and in favor of a strict compliance with the terms and conditions of the law. To this it must eventually come and all parties may as well understand it.

I judge that Allison will go safely through his convention, though they are giving him a bitter fight. I send you a pamphlet which his enemies issued against him."

On October 26, 1868, Mr. James F. Wilson, who made a visit to Galena, to see General Grant wrote me as follows:

" You will have received all the news by this time and be posted on matters generally, as well as I could post you.

I spent some three or four hours with Gen. Grant, last Monday at Galena. He is in good spirits, feels well and looking first rate. He had no doubt as to his election, and, of course, no one else has now. Rawlins was out of town and I did not see him.

I have been all through Allison's district. He is all right now but has a hornet's nest on his hands that will give him some trouble if he has aspirations for the Senate. This is private.

I have no arrangements made for the coming winter. I judge from your letter that you have given up the house on F. St. Will your family be with you this winter? I will make no arrangements until after reaching Washington, in hopes that we may get together.

I saw a statement in the papers a few days ago that President had ordered bonds issued on two or more sections of the U.P. This looks as though the trouble you feared is bridged over.

It will be impossible for me to go out to your place before Election and fear not at all this fall. I have lots of work to do before going East. What time will you start for Washington? Grimes

has gone East again. He is worse and I fear he will never recover. I feel entirely easy about the election. Grant will win on big figures. The Democracy are demoralized and have no hope of carrying their ticket. Blair and the rebels have bursted the boiler."

At the time of the election, on November 4th, ¹⁸⁶⁸ I was out on the Union Pacific at Lodge Pole and I find in my diary that on that date I learned that every northern State, except New York had gone for General Grant.

✓ In December I returned to Washington for the last session of Congress. I was very anxious that the Indian Department should be taken out from the Interior Department and placed under the War Department and as soon as I got back I went to see General Grant and also General Rawlins. Grant said he would do what he could to put the Indian Bureau into the War Department.

We had in Congress the Iowa claim bill for moneys expended during the Civil War which we had ~~had~~ passed. I also presented to General Grant the plan for obtaining legislation to consolidate the staff *Departments*, which we had failed to do in the *long* session. I had the hearty approval of Grant and Rawlins in the matter but we failed to accomplish it.

W. W. Maynard who was an old friend of mine and the Post-master at Council Bluffs wrote me as follows:

Council Bluffs, December 11, 1868.

"You do not want to be bored nor do I want to bore you. In brief then, I would like to retain my present position and to this end would not only like to have your assistance but your cordial approval.

From recent conversations with our mutual, true and tried friends, John T. and Caleb Baldwin, I fear I have not the latter, for I am led to think that you are laboring under the impression that I still had and sought affiliation with your bitterest personal enemy, Mr. Kasson. In behalf of the warm personal friendship that has existed between you and I for the last thirteen years, I not only desire but deem it my duty to disabuse your mind on this point, and to assure you in the most frank and unequivocal manner that since your nomination at Des Moines, I have neither written to nor received any sort of a communication from Mr. Kasson, a fact Mr. K. would attest, if appealed to upon the subject. And I can say further that since the conversation I had with you about Mr. Kasson some two years ago, I have not had the least desire to retain his friendship or acquaintance.

I deem this explanation due both to you and myself for, whatever else may befall me, I most heartily wish to maintain to my latest breath the cherished relations of friendship and intimacy that have existed between us unmarred for so many years. And I now say to you in all frankness and candor that I will not seek to retain this office if I am assured that such is not your personal wish, for I remember with most fervent thankfulness the very many acts of kindness and words of encouragement that have been showered upon me by you since the earliest days of Council Bluffs, and I do not wish, nor intend to mar that past by any future act of mine.

I would like the office, General, but not at the sacrifice of a friendship that ever came to my relief when trouble and gloom hovered about me.

If you cannot assist me as I desire let me by all means have your frank and kindly assurance that it is from no fault of mine but because some many more capable and better qualified is an applicant for the position. You cannot certainly grant me less; I do not desire more.

Remember me to Mrs. D. and to Messrs. Wilson, Grimes, Harlan and at your leisure write me."

I had no intention of removing Maynard. I proposed to leave that matter with my successor.

On December 14, 1868, I received the following letter from J. W. Chapman in relation to his visit to Washington and to bills which were pending there:

Council Bluffs, Iowa.

"I have not heard yet from you or from Gus since your arrival in Washington. I see that the House passed the Garfield Bill by an overwhelming majority the other day but doubt if it passed the Senate. I judge more particularly from the action that body has taken and from the reports of the same sent to the Tribune from its Bureau at Washington. Those reporters seem to be the most reliable of any others, at least for New York papers. Will Wilson go into the Cabinet, and will Garfield or any other similar bill be adopted, in your opinion. The Custer massacre, if it was one, is having its influence against the change, judging from what the newspapers say of the matter.

I expect to go to Washington in February with John T. Baldwin. I was never there, and I propose to see the sages of the Nation in Council once, whether it avails anything otherwise or not.

There is a movement on foot just at this time to gobble the Osage Indian Reserve in southern Nebraska. Old Windy Smith of Des Moines, a Kasson appointee, is their agent and he is my authority through a second party for saying this. It is thought to be a big thing. Judge Mason of Nebraska told me that he could get an interest but thought he had better keep out and save his credit.

The latest report from Nebraska is to the effect that Tipton is weakening, and that the Marquette card is the trump at this time. The fight lays between the two, and either suits me."

Mr. Chapman refers to the ^{Gettysburg} Custer Massacre. I have written of this in my Indian campaigns.

This stirred up a great deal of feeling in Washington and the Garfield bill which he speaks of was the turning over of the Indian Bureau to the War Department, but as he suggests, it failed to carry in the Senate.

✓ On December 15, 1868, I went to Chicago to the meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, a combined meeting of the Army of the Tennessee, Cumberland and Ohio. General Grant, Sherman and Sheridan, ^{Logan} and other leading officers were in attendance. General Belnap delivered the oration for the Society of the Army of the Tennessee. In this speech, Gen. Belnap reviews the history

of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee and in his description of the Battle of Atlanta he omitted saying anything in relation to the part the 16th Army Corps took in it, to the astonishment of everyone in the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, as it was well known that it was the 16th A. C. which saved the day. He devoted the time almost entirely to the part the 15th and 17th Corps took. One of my aides, who was present, George C. Tichenor, made very severe criticism of this speech. I don't seem to have the copy of his statements. General Belnap wrote me a letter complaining bitterly of Tichenor's criticisms and claiming that his omitting ~~the 16th~~ ^{13th and} the 16th A. C. was an over-sight, unintentional and that in the printed speech it would be corrected. On January 4, 1869, I answered General Belnap's letter as follows:

New York, Jan. 4, 1869.

"Yours of Dec. 30th reached me herewhere I have been staying for two weeks for medical advice. I have not seen the article you refer to, the Register does not reach me. It may have been sent me to Washington, but I saw a short article in the Nonpareil of Council Bluffs, criticising your address, refering personally to 16th corps and myself, and immediately wrote the editor stating that any omission of the kind was one of the head, not of the heart, as we were personally warm friends. Let me here state frankly that I regretted that at the Reunion the 16th and 13th Corps were entirely ignored. I know it was unintentional as the 16th had been a part of the army of the Tennessee from its infancy to its final separation but I regretted it more as the officers then present of the 16th, which was very largely represented, seemed to feel it keenly and came to me about it and desired to take some notice of it, which I immediately discountenanced stating that it was an oversight and that at the next meeting it would be different. No badge and no recognition of it whatever, only of the 15th and 17th, looked to the army strange, but I felt more keenly the omission in your very able and eloquent address, which was certainly the best I ever listened to, to recognize the services of Rawlins, and those near to him were greatly disappointed at it. In his delicate health and his rather depressed spirits, I knew he would feel it, but, I also knew that this was an oversight for I was aware through him of his kindly feeling to you, and I also knew that no man of the army of the Tennessee, who knew him, but honored and loved him, and for fear he might be forgotten entirely, I went personally to see that at the banquet the oversight should be repaired, but before the proper hour came, Logan, in terms as eloquent and just as they were deserved, recognized his services.

Now, let me assure you, I laid nothing to heart in either case. I felt that the bond between soldiers of the Army of the Tenn. like no other bond between man and man, prohibited that the regret should last longer than the day, and I only cared for it on account of the soldiers there, who like all ~~prided themselves~~ prided themselves upon their command, and held its services and its record as sacred as their lives.

I have received several letters from the officers since the reunion, speaking of it, and have invariably answered that I knew it was an oversight which you would regret more than they. I feel now more keenly than ever that it should have drawn out any one in a manner to so injure your feelings, as your first letter indicates, and I thank you for so promptly writing me, as I would not for a moment have you consider that I harbor any such feelings; that I would for a moment do aught that would wound you. I have not seen Rawlins since I left Chicago. Col. Parker and myself agreed that no mention of the omission should be made to him."

General Belknap took some public notices of the article in the Register, which I did not see myself but which George C. Tichenor refers to in his letter on January 23rd to me as follows:

Des Moines, Jan. 22, 1869.

"As I have made Belknap so penitent that he is disposed to make the "Amende Honorable" I am willing to suspend hostilities. I had, however, carefully prepared an article (to be used in case he came back at me) which I am certain would have silenced his batteries for all time and made all future orators at reunions do the 16th Corps and all comrades justice. I wrote the other hurriedly, my last would have been most carefully presented."

On January 21st, 1869, Mr. Frank W. Palmer who was the member elect to succeed me, wrote me as follows:

Des Moines, Iowa.

"Before the receipt of yours of the 19th, I had already told one of Van Sandt's friends that the Assessorship must go to Anderson. If the office of storekeeper would suit Van, I would like to see it take that direction. But I intend to leave for Washington in about ten days and will then talk with you about that and other matters fully. I go earlier than I intended at the request of Gen. Given, he wants to make a good race for the postmastership of the House.

I am getting a flood of letters from the Bluffs on the subject of the postmastership, but am holding all parties off at arms' end, and will show you the names.

I am delighted to learn that Grant has not given the cue for the war on railroads that has been led on by Washburn, I have tried to hold the Mills Brother's quiet on this subject, but they seem to think they know more about running a newspaper than I do, and must take the consequences. They would have published the Cincinnati Gazette article against Harlan if I had not talked them out of the notion."

C.M.V.
Notes
In this letter Mr. Palmer refers to Washburn's attack upon the Union Pacific and Central Pacific roads. Washburn never let up on them; whenever he found an opportunity to criticise the roads, he fought it before Congress, and Grant, who had a better knowledge of the roads than he took no stock in Washburn's attacks. He had an entirely different opinion but I concluded that Washburn's attack was popular and he was given to seeking that kind of notoriety.

My old friend Isaac Brandt, whom I had failed to appoint as postmaster, on February 6th, wrote me as follows:

Des Moines, Feb. 6, 1869.

"I am no hand to figure and bore a man in regard to positions for myself, but permit me to say that the time is now near at hand (to wit, when a change in administration takes place) that according to agreement between Messrs. Tichenor, Palmer, Withrow and others that I was to receive the appointment of P.M. at Des Moines. Now I would be very glad indeed to have you aid me in this matter. I think that upon the word and honor of men of honor that I should have it. I also think that you and Palmer can provide for Tichenor so as to make it satisfactory to me and friends of mine. Please write me and let me know what you can do for me."

I knew nothing about an agreement between Palmer and Withrow but I forwarded his letter to Palmer for him to take such action upon it as he thought best.

On February 18th¹⁸⁶⁹ I received the following letter from Mr. James A. Evans from Laramie. He wished to have that point made the capital of Wyoming. This was impossible as it had already been conceded that Cheyenne should be the capital and it was entitled to it. Mr. Evans gives the conditions in the west as follows:

Laramie, Feb. 18, 1869.

"We are snowed in here, having had but two trains from the East and none from the West in six days. I started for Echo last Friday (12th) smashed up between Wyoming and Cooper's lake and had to return. There is not much prospect of our getting away in several days yet. I am afraid that we are going to have some trouble from now on until Spring.

Do you know who will be Governor of this new territory? I hope whoever it may be he will have sense and judgment enough to make this point the capital. If this can be done it will be of advantage to the town and I think you will agree with me in thinking that it is the best place. I believe, too, that the future will demonstrate that this is the proper point from which to operate the U.P.R.R. It is so long that some point about equal distance from its terminus will be the proper point for the General Superintendent and staff.

As I have not been able to get West, I know nothing about how the work is progressing. As soon as I do succeed in getting there, will write you."

There was talk that John A. Kasson was an applicant for the position of First Assistant Post-master General. The Hon. Hiram Price and myself wrote President Grant a letter objecting to such an appointment stating that we did not believe it would be satisfactory to our State. ✓

After General Grant became General of the Army, and when the question of the reorganization of the Army was up, he recommended to Congress the appointment of a certain number of Major Generals of the Volunteer forces to be made Major Generals in the regular army for life. He placed me at the head of this list but he made the fatal mistake in making the recommendation, in naming the officers, and while I could not have accepted the position, it was a great compliment to me. When the recommendations went to Congress there were so few members interested in the Major Generals that were recommended that they turned it down. I said to Gen Grant that no doubt the congress would have passed the bill passed if he had simply said that a certain number of the Volunteer Major

Generals should be Major Generals in the regular army, ^{during their lives} leaving it to the General of the Army to make the selection. After he saw the action of Congress, he saw his mistake. I forget now whether he recommended any Brigadier Generals in the Volunteer Service to be made Brigadier Generals in the Regular army or not, but I think he did. I have also forgotten the names he gave.

A bill for creating circuit Judges which had been pending and was passed. in Congress for a long time came up in the short session. Judge Caleb Baldwin of Council Bluffs, on March 16, 1869, wrote me in relation to an appointment as follows:

"I received a letter from Sapp this morning stating that the bill creating Circuit Judge, &c. would likely pass very soon. I did not intend at present to ask for any office under the new administration. I have been in hopes for some time that Iowa would be divided in two judicial districts, and when that was done I intended to ask for the appointment of U.S. District Judge. This new law will dissipate that hope, and Sapp and others urge me to apply for the appointment of Circuit Judge.

I have not seen the provisions of the new bill. If it is as I suppose, I would like the place. I wrote to Palmer yesterday on the subject, and for him to see you if you were yet in Washington. I do most awfully hate to apply for an office but I want this very much. It is for life and the salary is what I needed. I think I stand in as good position for a judicial honor as any man in Iowa. I know the Bar of the State will endorse me as quickly as any man in the State, if not quicker. Politicians may head me off, but the Bar of the State would not.

If the bill should pass and the place is open, I should rely very much on you. I know your influence with Grant and Rawlins- and your friendship for me. If you cannot take time or have not the disposition to aid me to your utmost, I will consider my chance not worth much. Judge Miller of the Supreme Ct. is a special friend; so are Grimes, Wilson, McCreary, Allison, Blaine; and can get Kirkwood Judge Wright and others at home. I can get the endorsement of the leading members of the Bar of the State. I will do nothing till I hear from you as to the prospect of the bill and what you advise me to do.

If you expect to leave before you can write and hear from me again, telegraph me what to do. If you think the bill will pass and that I had better secure the influence of the persons above named and that you will aid me, telegraph me to go ahead. Write me also."

This letter greatly embarrassed me as I had already recommended Judge ^{J. J.} Dillon of the United States District court for the position. I immediately answered Judge Baldwin telling him of my promise to Judge Dillon and the embarrassment I was in in the matter, both being close personal friends, and Judge Baldwin of my own town. On March 26, 1869m Judge Baldwin sent me the following letter which was a great relief to me:

Council Bluffs, March 26, 1869.

"Yours received. When I wrote to you about the Circuit Judgeship, I was not aware that the bill had been pending so long, and that so many combinations had already been made. I thank you kindly for your proffered aid, but I must beg of you not to ask to be released from your promise to Judge Dillon. Judge D. is a good man and perhaps ought to have the appointment-especially as there never has been any provisions made for the "Price Family" and the "Judge has never been gratified in his demands for position." One reason why I declined being a candidate for re-election to the supreme bench was that Judge D. was so ambitious that he wanted the position but did not want to be a candidate against me. It was the honor not the pay that he wanted. I wanted the pay, not the honor. As soon as he was on the bench, he demanded of the Legislature an increase of salary and in order to get it had to strain the language of our constitution, and with all this he is not satisfied.

I am satisfied I could get the endorsement of as many good and prominent men in Iowa as Judge D., but as many of my friends were pledged before I knew there was such a position, I will no longer urge my claim.

I was not advised of the features of the bill, but from necessity I would have liked the position. I could have saved from \$3500 to \$4000 over the expenses. This is much more than I can make by my profession. It is not the position that I wanted but the emolument. I want a U.S. District Judgeship, and if there is a chance for such a position either by the resignation of Judge Love or the creation of a new district, I am in for that and expect to command you.

Now, General, what I write you is in confidence. I should not have said anything about Judge D., but it is to you.

The bill may not pass this session. Judge D. may change his mind, something may turn up, perhaps, it would be better to await further developments and say nothing. Write me."

✓ General Grant was inaugurated on March 4, 1869, and selected as Secretary of State for his Cabinet, James F. Wilson. General Grant kept his cabinet a secret to everyone, though Wilson and myself knew sometime before hand that he had selected Mr. Wilson and Wilson had agreed to serve. General Grant said to me once that Mrs. Grant was very anxious to know who his cabinet would be but he knew it would not be safe to tell her if he did not want it known but he said if she had taken interest enough to go through his coat pocket, she would have found a slip of paper with all their names on. ✓

Mr. Washburn was very much disappointed when he found out that General Grant had selected Mr. Wilson for Secretary of State, but General Grant had selected Mr. Washburn for Minister to Paris, but Washburn appealed to General Grant to appoint him as temporary Secretary of State so as to give him the benefit of such a position which he claimed would help him very greatly in Europe, as the Minister to Paris. General Grant consulted Wilson about this. In the first place, Wilson had made up his mind not to take any official position but to go out of politics and was greatly disappointed when General Grant selected him for the cabinet, but of course he could

not refuse this and he told General Grant that he had no objections to Washburn's holding this position for a week or ten days for the honor of it but that he must not make any of the appointments in the Department or in fixing the policy. Wilson said if Washburn did that, he would not accept the position. As soon as Mr. Washburn got the position, he immediately began to make appointments and also to set forth a policy which was to be pursued. This astonished General Grant very much and placed him in a very difficult position. He did not feel like setting down on Washburn and I do not think he would have done so if it had not been for Mrs. Grant who did not like Washburn. Wilson saw General Grant immediately and told him that under no circumstances would he now accept the position of Secretary of State; that while his friendship to him (Grant) was as great as ever, he could not afford to be placed in the position Washburn had put him. He said Washburn had always antagonized him and had taken this course for the purpose of discrediting him before the public and the State would never forgive him if he accepted the position. Wilson was very much mistaken in this. The State wanted him to accept and I used all the influence I had with Wilson to get him to accept. A few days after Grant's inauguration, Wilson and I left for New York. We stopped at the 5th Avenue Hotel. While we were at breakfast one morning, Mr. A. D. Richardson came to the table with a message from General Grant offering Wilson the Attorney-Generalship or any position in his cabinet that he wanted, except Secretaryship of the Treasury; he also brought a personal letter from Rawlins for me, urging me to induce Wilson to accept; that Grant was very much disappointed to not have Wilson in his cabinet, as he wanted him for his advisor. Wilson was very much pleased to think that he had gotten out of politics and absolutely refused to consider the matter. The controversy caused great many of the newspaper men to come to see Wilson and to avoid them, he and I went to Long Branch, stopping at the West End Hotel. This was a large hotel and was so crowded that we could not get a room. As we were lined up to go into our meals, John Chamberlin who kept a club house there and who recognized me, stepped up to us and said to me, "I would be pleased to have you take your meals over at the Club House if you are willing to go there." I spoke to Wilson about it and he said he was willing to go

anywhere where he could get a meal. Chamberlin's club House was a gambling house but we went there for our meals.

I knew Chamberlin when I was in command of the Department of Missouri. He kept one of the gambling houses in St. Louis. I had issued an order in St. Louis that any gambling house which allowed a Disbursing officer to play at the tables would be shut up. The Provost Marshal reported to me that one of the Commissaries of Subsistence had been playing at Chamberlin's House and has lost a good deal of money. I immediately ordered the Provost Marshal to close up the Chamberlin House. Chamberlin came to me; I saw he was good deal of a man. He told me that the rules in his house were strict, to obey all orders of the department and especially the order I had issued about disbursing officers but that this man had come in in citizens clothes and no one had known him. Chamberlin brought me the money he had lost. Under the circumstances I withdrew the order closing his house and Chamberlin never forgot it. Ever after that he was a great friend of mine and when he kept his hotel in Washington, in after years, I used to often stop with him and when he opened the big hotel at Ft. Monroe, I took an interest in it.

Wilson returned to Iowa and made known to the State that he had gone out of politics for good but after remaining at home for some time, he was elected to the United States Senate and I believe served two terms in it.

After Wilson returned home, he wrote me on April 22nd as follows:

Fairfield, Iowa, April 22, 1869.

"I have yours of the 16th and 19th.

I have a taste now of the independence of private life and dont think I will give up soon. I will not be a candidate for the Senate. Can you get Tichenor to stick a few pins for Allison? I dont think we ought to send an inexperienced man to follow Grimes.

The Tribune (Chicago) published an editorial on my cabinet and McGarrohan matters, and it completely demoralized Washburn. Washburn attempted to take White to task for it then White told him he had lost all confidence in him. I will tell you all about it when I see you. Townsend wrote to White in answer to his demand for his authority as to his statement that I had lost a place in the Cabinet on account of my connection with the McG case; that Washburn told him so.

I see it announced that the two tracks will meet next Sunday. Is this true? I hope the meeting at Boston today will put matters in good shape, and leave every rascal out of the directory. It is my purpose to remain at home until instructed to proceed out on the road.

Townsend will write no more for the Tribune after the 15th of July, at which time his contract expires."

President Grant had appointed Wilson as one of the Government Directors on the Union Pacific.

On May 19, 1869, I received the following letter from George C. Tichenor:

Des Moines, Iowa.

"Thank you for your kind and very welcome favor. The better portion, I mean the most useful and pleasant portion of my life, has been so intimately associated with you; you have been so good a friend, indeed, I may say, benefactor of mine and occupy so large a place in my heart and thoughts that your letters, if only a line are most precious to me. I trust therefore you will kindly exercise charity if I annoy you with my frequent letters.

I agree with you in what you say regarding Grant's cabinet. It pains me that he is not more ably fortified in his Executive household. I think Fish especially is very weak, indeed, he has not one single strong, able, positive man there except Rawlins, and I hope to God Grant will, for his own sake, make an entirely "new deal."

Why dont either you or Wilson go in? You at the head of either the Interior or Post office Departments would do more for the administration than the whole set of them there now-the same would be true of Wilson. Wilson says he will not be a candidate for Senator. He must change his mind or you must run. I feel sure either of you can be elected, but we had all fixed on Wilson. I dont think it is in "the papers" to elect Allison and the result I fear will be that Judge Wright or some other inexperienced and unfit man will be selected. We can come nearer electing Palmer, I think, than Allison although I can and will stick every pin I can for Allison if you say so.

Mr. Barnes is in a great hurry for that Biography; please send me the data at once, date of birth, date and place of marriage, &c. &c. also such items as I am not posted in regard to your services in Congress-the Committee you served on, bills and measures you introduced and supported, &c. &c. I have all other data. I want to get up a good one."

Col. M. M. Bane who had served under me in the Civil War, had been removed from the position he held at Quincy, Ill. and wrote me as follows asking his re-instatement:

Quincy, Ill., May 20, 1869.

"I was absent from home in New Orleans with Mrs. Bane for her health, and our member of Congress had me removed. Grant will reinstate me on good recommendations. Our people here have strongly endorsed me throughout the State; and I will tell you what I want from you. You know I have no personal acquaintance or at least but very little with Gen. Sherman, and I want a letter from you to him of a double character, both introducing me and asking if at all consistent to aid me with Grant. You and Sherman are potent with the President; I am sorry to ask so much of your time for I owe you a large debt of gratitude already."

I do not remember whether Grant reinstated him or gave him another position. I know he took care of him.

General Grant^{in 1864} asked me if I had a staff-officer who had ability and discretion to fill a very important position. I wrote him that I had and recommended ^{Maj.} B.P. Chenowith. General Grant placed ^{Maj.} Chenowith on this duty and he performed it so well that he kept Chenowith, I lost him, which was rather a disappointment to me but as he went to an important position I acquiesced.

When General Grant became President, from his ^{information about} China and especially in Canton, he wanted to send a discreet man there as Consul and he went Chenoweth there and to show how little ^{money} the officers of the army had after the war, Chenoweth had to go on by himself to take the position of the Consulate, not being able to take his family with him. I received a letter from his wife stating that her husband had left for his position going in advance of her to take possession of his consulate and draw his transit fee on which he depended ^{to} defray ~~her~~ expenses across the Ocean, paying the passage money after the vessel arrived in port as he ~~was~~ assured he ~~would~~ have no difficulty in arranging it in that way while in San Francisco. She appealed to me for a pass across the continent, which, of course, I gave her.

On July 12, 1869, Mr. James F. Wilson wrote me as follows in relation to the Senatorial question:

Fairfield, Iowa.

"I have your telegram to Chicago, also your letter here. I can't go West with you at this time; am sorry, but can see no other way about it now. I see Hammond is to take Snyder's place; who did this? It ought not to have been.

The Senatorial fight is becoming interesting, and I have just read one item which will make it more so. I have read a letter from Grimes dated June 30th at Pairs, in which he says he will resign, resignation to take effect about the time of the meeting of the legislature. Say nothing about this as it is possible he may change his mind, and at all events it had better come out in the regular way.

Grimes wants me to write him on the subject; what had I better say? Do you think he ought to resign?

I don't see how I can assume any different position on the Senatorial question. I don't want the place and would not make a fight for a life lease on it. Still this being understood if the Legislature should tender it, it could not be well declined. But no such thing will happen in this State.

Harlan's last fight and the greed of candidates puts such a contingency beyond probability, not to say possibility. The Cooley arrangement looks like a fight against Allison in the 3d District. Of course Cooley stands no chance. Altogether it may result in putting Merrill on the track, and he would have a good deal of strength. W right feels secure; but some of his friends are getting uneasy. Taken all around it promises to be a pretty kettle of fish before they get through with it."

There was a great opposition to Mr. Kasson at Des Moines and through his district and they were continually appealing to me in relation to it but I kept out of the fight as my other duties were taking all my attention and I did not consider it devolved upon me to enter the contest.

On July 14, 1869, on this question, George C. Tichenor wrote me from Des Moines, as follows:

"My plan would be to go for Kasson, generally, not only in the newspapers but in every other way, and not only for him but for his friends in the different localities.

He is not only a scoundrel generally, but a disorganizer and adventurer politically, and is seeking to identify himself with the Republican party for its ruin, and his own aggrandizement. Had he remained quiet, I should have been in favor of letting him alone but since he is seeking office and leadership in the party simply to do mischief, and to advance his own villainous purposes, the party security and integrity, nay its very existence demands his exposure and excommunication.

I know the course I advocate would lead to the election of one Democratic member from this county, but that would be a blessing compared to the fearful injury that would follow his election, as a Republican. The Democratic nominees in this county are excellent men and no great injury could result from the election of one of them. Martin Tuttle, one of them, is a war Democrat, no politician, and a noble, Christian gentleman.

My great fear is that our party leaders underestimate Kasson's capacity for mischief. I know his program and I tell you, if he is quietly left alone he will accomplish enough of it to ruin the party in Iowa, and place himself in power upon its ruins. His plan is a superb, bold, perfect and a masterly conception, and springs from Democratic brains. My plan is to have the party leaders throughout the State go to work with their newspapers and if necessary let the Administration furnish some power. Democracy, Masonry and Anti-administration are the levers at work and which we must fight. Of course we should not and need not make a public issue against Masonry. Kasson is having his men run for Legislative nominations in every county and senatorial district he can reach in the State, and bids fair at least with the Democracy, to have a majority, this may look sensational to some, but to me it is a cold stark fact.

I fought Noel, but could not beat him, I beat Nichols for the Senate, but I learn he is trying now for the House. I am doing all I can to help Millard beat laws, and to beat Dashiell Waddell and others, but I can do but comparatively little.

The "Bulletin", Kasson's organ, published by the thief, Orwig, is about sailing into me generally on the ground of my interfering in legislative nominations in other counties. Kasson fearing the fight has run off as usual, gone to New York to raise funds for his fight from Lockwood, and probably the Democracy."

Judge George D. Wright of Des Moines was a candidate to fill Grimes seat in the United States Senate, if he resigned. I was very anxious to have Senator Allison as a candidate but I did not expect to elect him against Wright, but I did expect to elect him when Senator Harlan's time expired. The Western part of the State was very much opposed to Harlan because he had favored Omaha in every question that came up as against Council Bluffs. His action on the bridge question made me determine if possible to defeat him and I used every influence I had in the district for that purpose and we were looking after the members of the Legislature, especially the Senators who would serve when the time of the election of Harlan came, and on this question, Mr. Frank W. Palmer wrote me as follows:

Des Moines, Ia., July 14, 1869.

"Yours of the 10th reached me last evening. George Tichenor wrote to John A. Mills to induce him or his father to run for the House from Cass County, but John writes that neither he nor his father can leave home, being largely engaged in cattle business.

I know Waddell was all wrong, but Thomas Withrow says he is at work for Whitney in Atlantic, and Whitney is a partner to Frank Allen's in the new town of Atlantic, so there is a chance he can be controlled if nominated, still, I wish some other man could be nominated.

Col. Noel was nominated in Dallas on Saturday at the Primary elections, but ran between 200 and 300 behind the remainder of the ticket. We threw in all the help against him we could, but he has been King in that county so long, it was hard to get men to fight him. With the railroad towns now growing either side of Adel, we will carry that county hereafter.

Thomas Withrow thinks Brainard would vote for Wright, on account of old Van Burne Co. Associations, but would, of course make Kasson his second choice. He ought to be beaten if he can be.

My own impression is that quiet systematic work in whipping his candidates for Senators and Representatives may be best for the present. There are certain candidates for U. S. Senator who would be glad to have him loom up enough to overshadow Wright, and who would actually defend him if assailed in the newspapers, but who would themselves fight him publicly and privately if they feared he would be strong enough to be nominated. I fear that he is stronger now than any other candidate, for the reason that he has done more systematic work as is shown all over the district. He started on Monday for New York (I think) to raise a corruption fund. The trouble is, that Wright feels too confident and what work he does is not of the trying up sort. Against a man who will use all the money he can raise and promise all the kingdoms of the earth, Wright will stand a poor show. We whipped Kasson in his game of nominating Nichols of Guthrie for Senator. Frank Murray was nominated by the votes of Willis (Noel's competitor in Dallas) and Willis' friends, and knows and acknowledges the obligation. You know the Slope Counties better than I, and can tell what tactics to adopt; but Thomas agrees with me that here we can make more for the present by quiet, energetic work in the Counties, Millard of Clark is running against Doc. Laws in that county.

Millard of Mills could help his brother a good deal. Doc. Laws is little better than a Democrat.

I am sorry you and Wilson and Price are going away now, for within the next four weeks the composition of the Legislature will be determined. It may be that Wilson will be compelled to go into the fight, to save the State from the inevitable disgrace of Kasson's election.

Although I was no longer a member from the District, I had apparently more influence in it than any one else and I saw pretty plainly that I could line up this district for either Allison or Wilson. Both Allison and Wilson were anxious that I should run but I told them that under no circumstances would I be a candidate and if elected would not accept.

1869.

On this question, I received the following on August 18th from General Rice, who had served under me in the war:

Oskaloosa, August 18, 1869.

"The Senatorial fight is getting considerably mixed in the State, and I think a soldier of your locality can come in and carry the field.

I want you to be a candidate as I am anxious to see a soldier, (a representative one) in the U.S. Senate from this State; and there is no one, soldier or citizen, I would take so much pleasure in supporting as yourself. If you will take the field I will guarantee the vote of this county, and will go to work for you in this and the first district and leave nothing undone to secure your election.

Since you are out of Congress, Iowa has no soldier there (Smyth amounts to nothing as such) and it is an outrage on the soldiers of the state not to be as well represented as any other State.

George Wright is ahead today, but he will not have sufficient votes to be elected, and a combination of all the opposition will, I predict, elect some one not now a candidate; you can combine this strength better than any man in the State. Your standing as the leading

soldier, your experience in Congress, your location, your know influence with Grant and Rawlins, your capacity and fitness for the place all indicate you as the best and most available man for our candidate. I hope you will conclude to make the race.

My idea would be not to come out as a candidate now, but let the candidates now in the field and those constantly springing up fight away at Wright and at each other until all are sore and sick of the conflict, and then come in and sweep the result of their victory over each other. Wright's strength is not a positive, earnest, enthusiastic one, it is merely a willing support, and you can, in my opinion, get many of their votes, and unite the entire opposition.

If you will be a candidate, let a few of your quiet discreet personal friends know it, that we may go to work when the time comes, and we will I verily believe, elect you. I intend to travel considerably over the State in reorganizing the Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic (I was elected Grand Commander of the State at the recent Davenport meeting) and I will set the thing in motion as I go along. Please keep this entirely confidential, and let me hear from you."

My old friend, Jonathan Covode, who, during the last session of Congress sat beside me, wrote me as follows from Philadelphia:

Philadelphia, August 2, 1869.

"The political canvass now going on with us has assumed a national aspect, and the Democrats are struggling to secure a foothold in Pennsylvania with the view of intrenching for the next Presidential canvass.

The small majority we have only been able to hold for ten years in a poll of over half a million votes, renders it absolutely necessary that no means should be left untried to get out our entire vote, and gather all the new friends that it is possible to enlist.

Your reputation as an orator and as a leading Republican, are known to our people, and we earnestly desire to have you speak in the State as often as you can do so, and help to arouse the people, and save the Government from falling into the hands of those who have been its enemies or were indifferent to its fate in the last decade.

Please let me hear from you soon as convenient, as after Sept. 15th and up to election day, we hope to have our camp fires lit up, ready to greet all who aid us."

Covode's statement of his people knowing me as an orator was a great joke, but he was a particular friend of mine and he thought the speech I made on the Pacific railroad was an eloquent one and that I could speak on anything else just as well.

When we were in Congress together, Simon Cameron who was the Senator from Pennsylvania had rooms across from the Capitol where he took his lunch daily and he invited his friends there to lunch. Senator Cameron always claimed that he made me by asking my appointment ^{as Colonel of} the 4th Iowa and was a great friend to me, and I had a standing invitation to take lunch with him and I used to go over real often with Covode. Cameron had plenty of champagne and Covode used to often enjoy a little too much of it and Cameron used to say to me when we would go back to the House "Don't you let Covode speak in the House when he is not himself." One day we went over from the house and there was a subject up which Covode was interested in and he got up to speak. I saw that he was not steady on his feet and I took hold of him and told him to sit down.

I said, "Covode you are drunk and you don't know it; sit down." Covode sat down. As we went from the House that day, up to our ^{homes}, I had Covode with me. He was himself then and as we were sitting in the car, Covode turned to me and said, "Dodge, you lied about me today." "Why, I said, "Covode, how is that?" He said, "You said to me, 'Covode sit down, you are drunk and you don't know it.'" He said, "I did know it." Covode was a very companionable man on the floor of the House. He had a great influence but they all knew his failing.

General Rawlins was in poor health and it was thought by a good many that he would resign. Before I went West I was in New York at the St. Nicholas Hotel and my former chief of staff, George E. Spencer was with me. Rawlins came from his home in Connecticut to see me, but the day he came, I was not very well, Spencer had sat up all the night before with me, I could not sleep and was quite sick. Rawlins came to tell me that ^{when} he had left the War Department as he did not think he would last long and wanted me to take his place, but I explained to him my connection with the Union Pacific railroad, my inability to leave it and also that no doubt the appointment would create a good deal of criticism on Grant from members of the House and Committees who were then active ~~as~~ Committees of investigation, etc. Rawlins was greatly disgusted when he left and said that he believed I was more sick than he was and he did not know whether I would last as long; however, if I did he would insist on Grant's appointing me. From this interview, some press had rumors in it and on September 4th, I received the following letter from Jesse L. Williams, Government Director of the Union Pacific on that question:

Fort Wayne, Sept. 4, 1869.

"I learned at Tremont House on Friday that you had gone West. I wish that I could have met you. Rawlins will undoubtedly resign soon. I have always thought since it was first mentioned that Grant would offer it to you. This is the least he can do, and you should accept. I don't know that I can do much to promote the thing with the President, not being personally familiar, but with the Senate I would, were it necessary. Of course, you and Wilson heard about it.

After returning from Boston, I wrote an article intended for the Tribune rather foreshadowing the probable withdrawal of Gen. Rawlins, and favorably noting your being called to his place and stating ground and representing the appointment eminently proper. I, however, concluded to withhold the article. It is a delicate subject to talk of the apprehended vacancy, when that is to state so sad a cause as in the case of Rawlins. Moreover, I did not know that the Tribune would feel friendly, having perhaps an Illinois ax to grind. So the matter rests. But if I can avail in my way, please write me confidentially,

I am the more disposed to think you should accept if offered because of the unsatisfactory condition and prospects of the road. You and I had as well both cut it after awhile. What is your opinion now? Will they go through or will they bust up?

I saw your name mentioned with Logan's for the China mission. You are better fitted for Secretary of War and it is more in your line. On this subject, let me say to you that I should not be at all surprised if W. A. Howard still goes to China. He is our Grand Rapids Land Commissioner. The President has not yet accepted his resignation as W. H. informed me.

Write me all about the bridges. Will the other road go in? Has Bridge committee made any arrangement? Is the west at a stand-still?"

Upon General Rawlins death, September 7th, 1869, I commenced receiving letters immediately from Iowa and other points about my taking his place.

On September 8, 1869, Mr. F. W. Palmer, Member of Congress from the 5th District, wrote me that "Governor and State officers have telegraphed for your appointment to War office. If appointed do not decline. If the Secretaryship of War is offered, will you accept?"

On September 9, 1869, from Washington, I received a letter from George E. Spencer on the same subject:

"Since writing you today a friend of mine had a long talk with Grant about Rawlins' successor. This friend told Grant that it was almost the unanimous wish of the Army that you should be appointed, and also that your appointment would give more general satisfaction than any that could be made. Grant told this friend that he desired to appoint you but owing to the large transactions yearly between the Government and the Pacific Railroad, he felt it might not be good policy.

That you were one of the principal officers of the road and that the appointment would be criticised. Our friends answered all the objections and said the moment you accepted the cabinet position you would resign on the road. He also told the President that he supposed you did not desire the place, but would only accept supposing it to be Rawlins' wish that you should, etc. I think the reasons assigned by Grant very lame ones and do not like them. I intend having a talk with him today. The President is almost entirely for you and I believe the country to be.

All feel a deep interest in this matter and we all feel that Grant should have some true and trusted friends in the Cabinet. All agree that but for Rawlins the Administration would have been worse than a failure, and that he has saved it from disgrace.

I am mortified and astonished at the position Grant takes concerning your appointment. In the talk I had with him he did not make any objection. Some think Logan will be appointed, but the large mass think you will be. No one but myself and friends know of this conversation today. Please write me at the Everett House, N.H. If I learn anything I will write to you tomorrow."

On September 9, 1869, I received another letter from Mr. Spencer, as follows:

"I have just paid the last tribute of respect to our dear friend Rawlins. I have never known a man more universally mourned.

Tonight I go to New York with the President. We have organized a movement to put you in Rawlins place and I think the position will be tendered to you without a doubt and I beg of you not to decline it. You can do Grant more good and the party more good than any man in the country. Day after tomorrow the "Times" in New York will have an editorial urging the appointment and all your friends have spoken to Grant about it. I don't know that the place will be tendered you but all your friends expect it and do not for God's sake decline it. He did not

as usual commit himself but I think it pleased him when it was suggested. General Sherman I think is favorable to you. If J. F. Wilson would write the President, it would do good. The appointment must be made within ten days."

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General Grant consulted with General Sherman in relation to my appointment and General Sherman wrote me a letter in relation to it. In his letter he said that General Grant had asked him to recommend an officer for the position; that Grant was very anxious to appoint me but he felt that my relations with the Union Pacific might prohibit my acceptance and might cause trouble. I immediately wrote General Sherman that it would be impossible for me to accept; that I appreciated General Grant's position in the matter.

General Sherman's letter to me was a long one and in some way I have lost it and sometime afterwards I wrote General Sherman for a copy of it but he replied that he had no copy of it and made a statement of the matter as follows:

"I remember well that after General Rawlins' death, I acted as Secretary of War for about six weeks. When it became necessary to fill the place, General Grant expressed a wish to select some one of the Volunteer Generals, probably from the West. I named to him yourself, General Belknap and General Fairchilds. General Grant at first expressed his preference for you but at the time you were connected with the Union Pacific railroad and as the Secretary of War would have to decide many questions of right on that road, it was supposed that you might be influenced by your interest or rather that the public might suppose you might be influenced thereby and he accordingly chose General Belknap and authorized me to communicate the fact to him by telegraph which I did, and which resulted in his accepting. General Grant also authorized me to communicate his preference for you but the views I have stated were the cause of his final choice. Your letter taking the same view of the question that General Grant did settled the question and was very satisfactory to General Grant."

On September 10, 1869, I received the following letter from Judge C. C. Cole of the Supreme Court of the State of Iowa showing the interest taken by the authorities generally in the State on this question:

Des Moines, Iowa

"Chief Justice Dillon and myself, while attending the Mississippi Valley County Convention at Keokuk, on Tuesday 7th inst. learned of the death of Gen. Rawlins. Judge Dillon suggested that we procure the consent of the Gov. and State officers from Des Moines, and then add to them our own and such other names of persons attending the convention as we could secure and telegraph the President asking your appointment as Secretary of War. We, accordingly, after consulting Col. Tichenor, who most cordially co-operated with us, asked the Governor, &c. to advise us by telegraph. Not receiving answer promptly, we, Dillon and myself, came here by last night's train, and found that the Government State Officers and Palmer had received ours and had sent the dispatch to the President. We, therefore today sent another, signed by the Judges of the Supreme Court, urging, in the name of the people of Iowa and the Northwest, your appointment. We pressed the matter, "without the knowledge of Gen. Dodge." the more zealously because we learned that Gen. Belknap's friends at the Convention had telegraphed for his appointment. We feel that Gen. Belknap cannot possibly get it in any event, and were anxious to show the President that your name was pressed by the people of Iowa and the Northwest without your knowledge and in earnest. Hoping you will approve us, and accept if tendered, &c."

On September 10, 1869, I received the following letter from Col. M. R. Morgan on the judgment which was against me for the siezing of the stock from the Indian country, which I have heretofore spoken of:

Ft. Leavenworth, Sept. 10, 1869.

"Fenton only got home today from Pennsylvania, where he has been all summer. I saw him and he said he would write me out a full statement of the case and send it to me here. He said in brief that you had prevented the execution of a writ of replevin on the ponies as you or some one under you believed the ponies to have been stolen. The owner proved that they were not stolen and got judgment against you and some others for their value.

Mitchell got out of it by proving that he was absent at the time and you were the only one remaining who had any authority. Now the only thing for you to do is to send a full statement of the case to Washington and ask them for a check for the amount. What I say to you is pay the money and get a receipt in full, and then get the Government to refund you what you have spent."

On September 10, 1869, from Davenport, I received the following from Judge John F. Dillon of the Supreme Court, on the appointment of the Secretary of War:

"I reached home last night via Des Moines from the Keokuk Commercial Convention. While there it occurred to me that the general feeling which prevails that you should go into the War Department should have some authentic and fitting expression. With that view I conferred with your friends Judge Cole and Col. Tichenor and we separately wrote on Tuesday last to Des Moines for authority from the Government, and State officers to attach their names to a dispatch to the President intendend to be sent with other Republican names from Keokuk.

No answer being received to any of these letters up to Wednesday night, Judge Cole and myself started for and reached Des Moines Thursday morning and found that the dispatch from the Governor and State officers was sent direct from Des Moines instead of via Keokuk, which is perhaps just as well, though there were many very prominent and influential men at Keokuk who would have joined in it had our letter been received in Des Moines in time.

A dispatch sent yesterday from Des Moines for fear you would say no.

And it was concluded that whether you would or would not accept it, you could have no reasonable objection to allow your friends on their own motion and without your knowledge to testify to the President their high estimate of yourself, and to the general feeling which exists that you should receive the appointment.

I may mention that without stating to his informant that it was proposed to send a message to the President with respect to you, Judge Cole ascertained that Gen. Belknap had procured a dispatch to be sent in favor of himself. This was done quietly, and not intended to be known."

On September 26, 1869, from Muscatine, I received the following from Hon. William B. Allison:

"I received yours and meant to have answered before leaving home, but have delayed till now. I really wish you would take the War Department, as I believe you could get it. I do not believe Cox would regard it a promotion from his present position and therefore do not believe the exchange can be made for Wilson. If Wilson or yourself think I can do any good in that direction in any way, I will leave home the night of election, and go straight to Washington.

You must give me the outlines of your wishes in the matter.

Rawlins' death is a great loss to the country and especially a loss under the circumstances. Matters are looking well in my district so far as I can see, and I find nothing discouraging here or at Davenport. I am advertised to be in your town on the 4th of October.

I do not think it will be necessary to come as I see O'Connor has been there and Palmer is to be there on the same morning.

I would only have been in his way. I will see about this when I reach Des Moines, however, I would like to come to see Mrs. Dodge and yourself and talk things over. But if you are at home would rather you would reach Des Moines if you have time. My labors the coming week are somewhat arduous and I fear I shall be very tired at the close. I hope I shall fall in with Wilson somewhere on my trip. If he has returned. I will be at Burlington on Tuesday and at Keokuk on Thursday. At Des Moines on next Saturday.

Be certain to command me for an experimental trip to Washington, if I can do good."

Mr. Allison was canvassing the State for the fall elections.

On September 28th, 1869, from Des Moines, I received the following from the Honl Frank Palmer on my failing to accept the secretaryship of the War Department:

"I thank you for your very kind letter which I received on yesterday. I must say that I regret that it is not true, that you are to succeed the lamented Rawlins. You will, I am sure, give me credit for sincerity when I say that of all the men I can think of in the nation there is not one who in my opinion could fill Rawlin's place so well as yourself, and for those very reasons are unfit to fill the place of an honest, patriotic, conscientious adviser of a plain, confiding, honest but unpolished President.

In these times of dishonesty, treachery and deceit your good, sound practical judgment, your honest probity, patriotism and truehearted friendship for the President makes you rise far above the polished politician of the times, as a leader and depository of Governmental power, and as an adviser of the Chief Executive of the Nation.

General, though young in years and obscure among men, the hostlings I have had amongst my fellows in my race of life, has caused me to study men with great care, and I tell you that knowing you as I believe I do, my love of country, my devotion to Gen. Grant bids me urge you if possible to place yourself where your counsels will be potential in directing the course of this administration.

Leave Grant at the mercy of the present race of politicians, Republicans though they be, and their schemes will ruin him, and land the Republican party on the shores of perdition.

While glorious Rawlins was there to watch and frighten demagoguery all was safe, but with him in silent sleep and cold-hearted and ambitious Sherman as a politician in his place, I shudder for Grant's fame and the life of the party.

You are young, well-to-do in this world's goods, idolized by your State, with a reputation sufficiently national to assure national confidence, thus fortified, why not, even at sacrifice of personal taste? seek service, whereby you can do so much good, and at the same time, add new laurels to those you now so modestly wear.

You underestimate your own abilities and popularity.

While kneeling in heartfelt anguish at the grave of the noble Rawlins, I, in sincerity, pray that you may be called, and being called respond to fill his place.

I enclose you the Register, please read the article marked. Many things are left out of it that might with truth and force have been said.

I am dissatisfied with the existing status of affairs concerning the matter of U.S. Senator. I tell you Wright is not the man. Can't he be appointed to that U.S. Judgeship, and you or Wilson or some good man take the Senatorship?

I have made a hard fight for representatives in a number of counties and districts, and God knows I shall be extremely sorry to have the friends I will have in the Legislature placed in a position that they will have to vote for Wright."

General Grant had under consideration the appointment of a United States District judge for this district. There were two or three candidates; one from Missouri and Judge John F. Dillon the judge of the Supreme Court of this bench was from this State, General Grant had wired me in relation to Judge Dillon. I forget what his dispatch was but he wished to have some information in relation to him. I wired General Grant telling him I had known Judge Dillon ever since I had been in the State; knew his standing as a supreme Judge and I ended the dispatch by saying if "you appoint him, you will never regret it." I wrote Judge Dillon, confidentially, what I had done and on October 6, 1869, received the following letter from him:

"I received your very kind and most satisfactory letter to the President this morning, after I had mailed my recent letter and before you had received it.

Be pleased to accept my most cordial thanks for the interest you have taken in this matter in my behalf. Your letter embraces every thought that I suggested I would like to have it contain and much more.

At some time and in some way, I hope I shall have some fitting opportunity presented to require the obligation under which you have placed me."

Judge Dillon was appointed and years afterwards when I was with General Grant, he spoke of him and also spoke of the dispatch and said it was one of the appointments he had made which he never regretted.

General E. F. Noyes of Cincinnati, was to deliver the address before the Army of the Tennessee at its next reunion and on October 22nd, 1869, he wrote me as follows in relation to it:

"I am happy to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 16th inst. and am glad to know that the views of Gen. Rawlins expressed by you correspond fully with my own. I shall say nothing in my address which can be construed with offense, political or otherwise. I have been sorry heretofore to observe a slight tendency on a part of a few of our old comrades to run the Society for political effect. This is always to be discouraged, and I shall take high ground with regard to it.

I did not know Rawlins as you did, but this I do know, that he has not even yet, high as he stands in public estimation, been fully appreciated. Few men did more than he for his country, and he was content to let others have the glory of his achievement. I shall pay my humble tribute to his memory in my address.

Confidentially, however, I want to say I have been a little embarrassed and put out of joint. I suggested some time since that it was fitting that the Orator of the society should pay something more than passing notice to Rawlin's memory, as he was the President of the Society and had such honorable record, and especially as his death was so recent, and I asked for any facts about his career within his knowledge. Hickenlooper wrote to Dayton about it, and you can imagine my surprise, when in a few days I saw a letter from Dayton in which he criticised the good taste of uniting an address and a eulogy, and he further said he had consulted various parties, among them Sherman, Gresham, Smith and I don't know how many more, and that they agreed with him. He suggested that the Eulogy should be postponed till after our annual gathering. Of course, he entirely misjudged what I intended to do, and possibly there may have been reasons which you appreciate why it was not deemed judicious to allow me to exalt Rawlins, lest by

implication it might detract from glory of others. Finally I learn that Parker formerly of Grant's staff, has been selected to deliver a eulogy on the same evening with my address. I will therefore be brief in my allusion to Gen. Rawlins, but shall yet try to give him the credit he so richly deserves, without in any way detracting from the well earned reputation of others.

You can imagine that I have been very much annoyed by criticisms in advance, and such gratuitous services on Dayton's part.

I wish you would, as soon as possible, give me a very brief account of Rawlins' origin, employments and general history before the War. And please tell me what troops, and what officers of distinction served west of the Mississippi, who at any time served with the Army of the Tennessee; and what troops of our army went to Mobile, if any. I dislike to trouble you but I presume you can without taking any considerable time tell me all I want to know.

Please destroy this, General, as I have written fully and confidentially."

On October 26, 1869, I wrote General Sherman a letter in relation to the suits against me as follows:

Council Bluffs, Iowa.

"While in command of the ~~Dept~~ of Kansas, &c. I seized by order of the Sec. of War and on request of the Secretary of Interior to him, several droves of horses, ponies, &c. driven out of the Cheorkee Country into Kansas. The Government took the stock so seized and turned it over the Indian Department or sold it. One some of these seizures I have been sued, and in one case judgment rendered in Kansas. In this case the government sold the stock, and put the money in its Treasury; but the owner proves it was his (of course) and no law yet passed to protect me, although I acted in this case strictly in accordance with the orders of the Sec. of War as well as with additional orders of commander of Military Division.

This judgment is \$30,000 on me with interest and costs since Sept. 1868, it has been transferred to Iowa and I must pay it or let my property be seized. It is wrong and the Governmen should either pay the judgment or else fight it for me.

Now what is my redress? Why cannot the War Department pay it? I obeyed my orders. The War Department got the money, the stock was sold. The transactions all happened when I was thousands of miles off on an Indian campaign, and in this cause the fault lies, if there was any, in the orders of the Secretary of War.

These judgments and suits annoyeme beyond measure-the obtaining of one is only bringing others, and, while I am only one of the numerous defendents, in these cases, they all appear to come right here with their judgments and take what little I have got. The Secretary of Interior knows about this matter, will you advise me or if you can will you ask the War Department to take it up and release me?"

On October 27, 1869, I wrote to Colonel E. F. Parker, Commissioner of Indian affairs asking him to instruct the District Attorney of Iowa to protect the attacks which had been made on my property in Council Bluffs against the judgment made in Kansas for the seizing of cattle from the Indian territory. In answer to my letter, Col. Parker wrote me for full particulars and I answered him on November 1, 1869, from Council Bluffs, Iowa, as follows:

"I am in receipt of your letter of Oct. 27th also of your telegram, and the telegram of the Secretary of War and the United States District Attorney has been instructed to look after this suit by the Attorney General; now as to the facts in the case, as I remember them while in command of the plains, I received telegrams from the Secretary of War and from Gen. John Pope, commander of western district of Missouri, written orders based on orders of Secretary of War to seize ponies,

cattle, &c. stolen and driven into Kansas from the Indian territory, instructing me by request of Secretary of Interior to seize as directed by the Indian bureau. Under their orders, a large number of cattle and ponies were seized; some were turned over to Supt. of Indian officers in Kansas, some returned and some died; the particular lot now in suit were first turned over to E. Sells, Captain of Indian affairs and by him again turned back to the white army authorities and by them sold. Most of this came directly under the supervision of Gen. Pope, my Adj. Gen. obeying his instructions while I was one thousand miles away on my Indian campaign. On my return suit was commenced by the claimants and just before I left the army personal service was made on me. Thos. P. Fenlon of Kansas, I think the U.S. Dist. Atty., was retained to defend the suit by the Interior Department, and upon this renewal was continued in the case. The Department upon consultation with me and his successor was also instructed so to do. I ordered him to take advantage of all the laws, transfer them to U.S. Courts, &c. and he did nobly. And the record of the case shows that after I left, the Attorney allowed the case to go back again to the State Courts. The Interior Department assured me that it would be attended to as well as the Secretary of War, Mr. Stanton. I also did all I could, but some months ago, they obtained judgment against Gen. Pope, myself and others; and that judgment was transferred to the Courts of the State. You understand the difficulty of breaking up this judgment (some \$3000 interest, costs, &c. to be added) unless we can go behind it. You were also aware that I to Kansas or Missouri without having personal service in the several suits pending, of a similar character. I did all I could but do not consider it incumbent on me to spend my time, money &c. in suits where I acted solely under the orders of my superior officer, and where the Government obtained the money for the stock sold, in fact for all that did not die or were returned to the owners. I pressed the matter with Secretary Browning, with Secretary Stanton, consulted the President, when he was General of the army; also General Sherman and finally when in New York in August, General Rawlins agreed to see to the matter and relieve me from further trouble. I have paid out in fees, in all my suits, something over \$1000 and the transferring of judgments to my house again brings me into the points. I do not think the Attorneys did the General justice, and I think

in Kansas was against me. Mr. Fenlon complains he could never get pay for his services; his bill was once referred by Mr. Browning to the U. S. Judge in Kansas to see if it was a proper bill &c. Hereafter when a suit is brought it should be carried up and kept in the U. S.

Courts although I am advised that most of their laws, for our protection are indemnity laws and will not stand the test and will be declared unconstitutional; however, this case I can only defeat by proving fraud, which is hard work and the delinquency of the Attorneys will hardly avail us. I have retained Judge Baldwin as one of our best attorneys former Judge and with him will have the United States District Attorney, &c.; suppose they will endeavor to get the case put off and then we better pay it and avoid further cost, as my attorneys say it is a very doubtful question whether they can successfully test the judgment. Copies of all the orders sent to me and to Genl. Pope as well as copies of such orders as were issued to use must be on record in the War Department. During these months in 1865 and 1866, I commanded the Department of the Missouri and the military forces of the plains, Gen. Pope commanded the military division of the Mississippi and afterwards the department of the Missouri.

General Sherman commanded the military division of the Missouri. I can only say that I obeyed my orders in the case, promptly, whether right or wrong, legal or illegal, as I do all orders and have no doubt myself, from personal knowledge of the matter, that all stock taken by us was stolen from the Indians, no matter what the parties interested may prove; and my experience in that country convinces me that they could prove pretty much what they had a desire to. If the case has to go to Congress, then the Secretary of War or Secretary of Interior should present it as the Government, I know, cannot expect me to pay for horses, ponies, or cattle which they received the pay for.

The suit is "Fitzgerald, McMurty & others--vs. Pope, Mitchell, Dodge, &c. "

The question of the appointment of a Circuit Judge had not yet been fully decided and on November 10, 1869, from Chicago, Judge John F. Dillon wrote me as follows:

"I have advices from Washington of a most encouraging nature. I know that my recommendations both in number and influence are regarded as the best that have been presented, and I feel quite assured that the President's present intention and disposition is entirely favorable to my appointment. If you would either alone or with Mr. Price see the President (For there is nothing like a personal interview) and give him your assurance of my worth and merit and that my appointment is one that ought to be made (and my recommendations extending to every State would justify the assurance you might make) I would consider my success as absolutely certain. General, I would most cheerfully do this were our cases reversed and you requested it of me. It is a life time matter with me. If it was one of ordinary moment or temporary interest, I would not give my own consent to trouble you. I have this day written Mr. Price asking him to join in the request.

Now, General, if you go either to Boston or Louisville, will you not at the same time go to Washington so as to meet Mr. Price there on the 20th or 21st even if you stay but one day? Mr. Price will furnish you with tickets or defray the expenses. If the matter was doubtful, I should not so much feel like pressing it. I know the President to feel right now. You can say that to him which will keep him right when he is plied by the inroads of Congressmen when they come in. I shall owe you a debt of gratitude such as I owe no one else and will have my life time to reward you as my benefactor. Please do not disappoint me."

Upon receipt of the letter from Judge Dillon, I wired General Grant and on December 14, 1869, I received the following from Representative Frank W. Palmer in relation to the appointment:

Washington, D.C.

"Yours of the 9th is received. Am sorry to hear that you have been in ill health."

Your dispatch to Grant was received in good time and I think helped to settle the case affirmatively. It was hung up for twenty-four hours after all others were sent in, and Dillon began to think the game was against him hopelessly. The pressure for Loan at that time was very strong. Dillon will probably remain here until he is confirmed, unless the confirmation should be postponed until after the holidays. The Senate Judicial Committee refuse to report favorably on part and leave the remainder of nominations unacted on.

If you have not already written Dillon in behalf of Hub, it would be well to do so immediately directing your letters to Davenport. He talks favorably for Hub, but is embarrassed by Willie's relationship to Corkhill. If he cannot give Hub the Iowa Clerkship, I think he would give him Missouri, but I do not want Hub to leave the State. If Hub could remain in Des Moines, Kasson wouldn't.

If you can throw anything into the hands of McPherson, in the way of litigation or otherwise, I hope you will. He shows a disposition to stand by us and any encouragement from you would help very much. Please see him and talk with him."

The question of the nomination of a Senator to succeed Senator Grimes was now up and I was taking a great interest for Senator Allison; as I have stated before, I was ~~not~~ opposed to Wright as I was to Harlan and on December 16, 1869, I received the following letter on the question from Senator Allison:

"Your favor received. Wilson is at home. I wrote you about Craig because I thought Tichenor had written me to at once write Craig. I answered Tichenor saying I would write you to see him and hence my letter to you. Tichenor replied and I am satisfied therefore that this was a decoy for the purpose of entrapping somebody. If I am right, the game failed.

I thoroughly agree with you that we don't want that class of men at Des Moines. I shall have some good men there from the north part of the State as well as from other parts of the State. Wilson and other friends will be there from the south who have influence. I want you above all to be there, as Wilson and yourself will practically control the matter. The candidacy of Merrill does not hurt us in our fight; it makes Wright's nomination impossible on the first ballot which will defeat him in the end.

I am sorry to hear of your ill health. I should have written you at length before this but that I heard that you were very sick.

The North will be nearly united for me, viz; in my district and immediately south of it. The only fear now is that Merrill may not be strong enough in the south and west to defeat the plan of Wright. When can you be at Des Moines? I shall be there by the 24th or 25th of January. I think you should be there as soon.

As to finances, while I write, Mungan is making a straight repudiation speech. I think the disposition is to have my Cy. but absolutely nothing will be done before the holidays and for a long time after. The Democrats are going to be in favor of expansion and the West but in the end I think it will result in establishing our National Banks say to the extent of 50 millions without returning greenbacks. Still nothing here has taken such form as to allow even a good guess to be made which has yet been introduced, I think unless Spink has induced one. It will be time enough after the holidays.

On receipt of this I wish you would write to me at Dubuque when you will be at Des Moines and what is going on in your part of the State; particularly let me know if Anderson can be relied upon to help us; if not, whether he is to be at Des Moines and against us. If we work, we can win, and I am ready to do my part."

On December 19, 1869, I received the following letter from George C. Tichenor from Des Moines:

"I send you today the "Gazette" of the 18th in which you will find a long letter on the Senatorial question in Merrill's behalf. Although it is dated Keokuk and signed "J.T.H." it was written at Mt. Pleasant by that little jack-ass, George B. Corkhill, and was dictated by Harlan, Kasson and Merrill. Kasson has just got home from Washington, where he and Waldren arranged with Harlan a plan of campaign for Merrill and which Kasson thinks will, in addition to giving Merrill the long term give him (K) the short term, and I tell you their combination is a strong one. Harlan will use the Methodist church and Merrill, with Morgan and Grinnell to back him, will use the Congregational church while Kasson will use the Episcopal church and Masonic fraternity. Merrill, I think, will decline to fill the Dillon vacancy till after the Senatorial matter is disposed of; meantime will lead every district judge in the State to believe he will get the place, and twice the number of circuit judges and outsiders to believe they will get the vacant district, judgeship and will thereby get all of them to work for him. He has also got up a scheme for a grand reunion of all the soldiers in the state proposes to get the railroads to carry them free and expects thereby to just literally capture all the soldier's influence. He has placed the last matter in the hands of Hoyt Sherman and myself to arrange for it to be held here in June next, but is urging us every day to complete arrangements so he can announce it in the papers; I shall do all in my power to delay the matter till it is too late for him to use it.

I will on tomorrow send you the "Gazette" (to be published tomorrow) which will contain an article written from Chariton ostensibly against Senator seeking, but really nominating you for Senator. I think you will agree with me that the article is carefully prepared and well timed. The Gazette will back it up with a strong leaders and papers all over the State will copy and endorse both the sentiment and you.

The letter is a sequel to the one by "G.F." Other letters on the subject will appear from time to time thick and fast from various points and in different papers-written by different individuals, but I will see them all before they are in print. I am doing all this with the greatest secrecy, not even my nearest friends will know or suspicion me in the matter. I have studied the thing right down to hard pan and I am clear. I can at least hurt Merrill and Wright like thunder, and if I cant elect you, can help Allison^m very much. I still think, however, that a combination can be formed to break all the States and elect you for the long term and Allison for the short term. After reading the Gazette articles write me your views.

I trust you are about and well. You must be here by the 6th at farthest.

Dewey and Ike Brandt have gone to Washington. Brandt is after Palmer for the post office in my place. Kasson is a regularly employed Agent for the Cuban patriots under pay and Commission; this is known."

On December 24, 1869, I received the following letter from J. W. Dewey in relation to the Senatorial fight:

Washington, D. C.

"You have been interviewed and corresponded with on the "Senatorial" until I presume you are ready to declare it a nuisance, and any man a bore or an ass who approaches you on the subject. Very well, put me down as one or both if you please, but I must say my say.

I am one of a great many radical Republicans who cannot and will not believe that in the contest now going on between Judge Wright, Gen. Merrill and Allison that either of them will be elected, for the reason that either of these very excellent men can command votes enough to overwhelm the other two. As the cases proceed, the adherents of each party will become more determined for their chief and more antagonistic to their rivals. Result a slopping over into the dish of some other man, for whom the above gentlemen and their friends have more respect and regard than for each other. Why may not you become that other man? I see no good reason why, nor can any man here with whom I have conversed. I know you feel pledged to Allison, but Allison out of the way, routed, demoralized, what should prevent you from receiving his support as well as that of the General or Judge Wright.

A good deal is said about the north as though the State could be divided geographically (for political purposes) but one way via from east to west leaving a north and south half. I propose to divide the State drawing a line north and south giving as an east and west half, and in as much as the east has had both Senators and all the honors from the formation of the State, I go for the west half. One would suppose all the talent and ability of the State was confined to the banks of the Mississippi. We have no one talked of away from there except my townsman whom I fear is going to be beaten. Another townsman of mine will help do it if he can, to slip in himself.

I hope to see you here again, fighting as gallanting as ever for the interests of our State, and I know you will be welcomed as cordially as any man can be by all those who are already here. I believe no man can better harmonize all sections and all parties than yourself, and I trust you will take no step that will tend to embarrass a "consummation so devoutly to be wished" but go in and win."

I had been at work lining up the fifth District for Allison and had accomplished a good deal in the matter.

Mr. John T. Baldwin, my partner and Judge Baldwin were both for Judge Wright so that while it was a singular position for us to be in, they were very anxious that I should turn to Wright. They agreed to supporting Allison in Harlan's place but I told them that the only way to elect ~~in Harlan's~~ Allison's place was to make a fight in the present vacancy. The three candidates were Wright, Merrill and Allison.

On December 26, 1869, Senator Allison wrote me as follows:

Dubuque, Iowa.

"I arrived home this morning and found your favor. I note all that you say. I have written Sapp today. What about Chapman? He is a good worker, and can be of great service. He partially promised me last fall that he would come over to Des Moines if he could do so consistently. Won't you see him and urge him to be there?"

I thoroughly agree with you as to the nature of the Merrill combination as well as to personals. I have undoubtable evidence of this from very many sources.

I am glad you are able to be about again. I hope you will so husband your strength as to be able to come to Des Moines at an early day. I expect to be there about the 5th or 6th and stay as long as I can consistently or until my friends shall think I ought to be absent. I shall carry out your suggestions in relation to an adviser upon whom my friends can rely for accurate information and with whom they can consult. The matter of C. is all right. I have unbounded faith that with effort we can win. I think my support in the north or most of it is of the reliable character and that it will remain until retreat is deemed advisable on the part of our friends. Do not hesitate to secure the presence at Des Moines of every friend that can exert influence upon members in your part of the State. Have Anderson on hand; keep a sharp lookout as he can in the way you speak be of very great service.

I take it for granted that you can manage M.B. the member from County. I think my chances are improving every day. The details we will look over when we meet. I have written urgently to Judge Hubbard and think it important that he should be there. Could you not also drop a line to him urging him to come?

I may write you again in a day or two; in the meantime keep me fully posted upon all that you hear. I note what you say about our plans being kept a secret, and shall govern myself accordingly."

On December 29, 1869, from Davenport, Judge John F. Dillon wrote me as follows in relation to his appointment and also in relation to the appointment of Hoxie as the Clerk of the Court:

"I have your favor of the 19th inst, just received. I am sincerely glad that you are again restored to your legs, if not your health.

I am glad to be delivered from the perils, the duplicities, the multitudinous and untold vexations inseparable from a federal appointment at Washington. If I had known in advance what I would have had to encounter, somebody else would now have been the Circuit Judge.

I wish now to re-acknowledge my sense of the very important service which you rendered me and I hope you will never have occasion to regret it. When I meet you, I have a long story to tell you of the strategy and tactics of the politicians.

Now, as to Hoxie- I would do anything in my power to gratify your wishes. But the present situation I fear looks unfavorable to Hoxie's appointment at this time. I want to explain to you. Judge Miller is my associate upon the Circuit Bench; he has been constant and watchful in promoting my interest, and on the critical Wednesday went in person to the President and in connection with you and others saved my appointment. Under these circumstances, I believe you will agree that I am right in the conclusion that I cannot make a vacancy. I should be very sorry to have you think that I would not do anything for you that you regarded as proper to be done. I shall soon see Hoxie and I hope sooner or later to be able to do for him something that will satisfy him and gratify you and his other friends.

Please give my regards to Mrs. Dodge."

Mo. 7
I went to Des Moines and took charge of Mr. Allison's campaign for Senatorship. I had with me almost the entire vote in the Legislature of the 5th District. The contest was a very close one between Wright and Allison. As Mr. Allison's strength developed, it astonished everyone and while Mr. Wright was nominated, it placed Allison in such a position in the State that there was no question in my mind that he would succeed Harlan and that was the opinion of most of the members and I had the promise from several of the Wright senators that they would be favorable to Allison's election. There was no bitterness in this contest. It was friendly throughout but Mr. J. T. and Judge Baldwin had no idea that I would be able to work up the vote I did for Allison and they both pledged themselves to be for Allison in the next contest.

THE SECRET SERVICE IN THE CIVIL WAR.

Even at this late day very few people know of the value of the secret service in the Civil War. The bravery of its members and the work they accomplished are known only by the officers who had charge of the service and received the reports in the different armies.

✓ I became connected with the secret service of the army by accident. When I entered the service I was sent with my regiment to Rolla, Missouri, which was then an outpost in the Department commanded by General Fremont. The battle of Wilson's Creek had been fought, and the troops were returning from that campaign, and, of course, there were all sorts of rumors as to what the enemy ~~was~~ doing, and about their movements, etc. I received a great many telegrams from General Fremont and his Adjutant General stating that the enemy ~~was~~ reported to be in such and such a place on my front, and instructing me to send out and investigate. This service kept my cavalry very active, and, as a general thing, there was no truth in the reports. I had in my command at Rolla two regiments raised in Missouri, commanded by Ex-Governor Phelps and Colonel Boyd, also a battalion of Missouri Cavalry under Major Wright, and an independent company raised in Southwest Missouri under Capt. White, a very active partisan. After I have been there a month or two and had worn out most of my cavalry horses in hunting up these rumors, Captain White came to me and said: "Colonel, what is the use of using our cavalry to run down these reports? I have plenty of

men in my company I can send out to every one of these places and keep them there, and they will report to us the facts, or they can go from here and ascertain the truth. They are well acquainted with the country and could get valuable and reliable information, but some money will be required for their expenses, and to enable them to get around the country." I had no funds and knew it was of no use to apply to headquarters for any, but my provost Marshal's office had collected quite an amount in fines and for licenses which had not been turned in to the Government, and I considered that it would be proper for me to use that money, and therefore told White to send his men out. Their reports soon began to come in and were forwarded to headquarters, where it became known that the reports received from me were accurate. These scouts were used in the Southwestern campaign under the command of General S. R. Curtis, during the spring of 1862. When we were camped near Fayetteville, Arkansas, at a place known as Cross Hollows, it was one of these scouts who brought the news that Van Dorn with his army of 25,000 men was right on top of us, and this information saved us. Curtis' army was greatly scattered for the purpose of feeding it. We were so far from a base that Captain Phil Sheridan, who was the quartermaster, utilized every mill and place in the country where he could obtain provisions for the army. At all these mills and places were detachments of our army to protect them, and one brigade was some twenty miles away. As soon as this information was received, I took it to General Curtis, who immediately commenced concentrating his army at Sugar Creek, near Bentonville, some distance in the rear. On the morning of the 6th of March, 1862, Van Dorn struck us at Bentonville and cut off Siegle's division. Siegle had been slow in responding to Curtis' order, but cut his way through the enemy's cavalry that got between him and us and reached us during the day of the 6th and then followed the battles of the 7th and 8th in which Van Dorn divided his army, one-half attacking in the rear and the other half on the left, having no connection, and we defeated him in detail and won a great victory, although Curtis' army was only about 11,000 strong.

After the battle of Pea Ridge, where I was wounded, I was promoted, and reported in July to General Halleck at Corinth. I was then assigned to duty in command of the Central Division of the

District of Columbus, which was commanded by General Quimby, with instructions to rebuild the railroad from Columbus to Corinth. During this time, I raised Hearst's regiment of Tennessee Cavalry (I think it was the 1st Tennessee.) We were subject here to the same kind of reports as we had received in the Southwest Campaign. We were in the enemy's country, although a large portion of West Tennessee was loyal, but troops moving up or down the Mississippi or Tennessee rivers were always reported to us as coming to attack us or to retake the railroad we were rebuilding. I detailed from this Tennessee regiment of Hearsts, quite a number of men for the same kind of work that has been done in Missouri, and they proved of great value, as a general thing wiping out in their reports nine-tenths of the rumors that reached us, so we could keep our troops busy guarding and rebuilding our line of road. During our work here, I watched the reports of these scouts and spies, and saw the necessity of formulating a general plan by which their reports could be made more useful and very nearly correct. The great trouble with the reports was that they generally exaggerated numbers, as they were unable to calculate a force when they saw it, or to separate the truth from the many lies that were told them. We therefore devised a plan by which each scout and spy could tell a company, regiment, brigade division or corps, and rank of officers, not only by counting them, but by the space each would take on the road. When they travelled on trains, they were instructed how to compute the number in the different size cars, passenger, baggage and freight. I also saw the necessity of keeping these men inside the enemy's lines all the time, and not have them come out except in great emergencies and of organizing a system of communicating with them. About the time we had settled down to a general plan for their operations, General Grant, who had taken command of the Army of the Tennessee when General Halleck was ordered to Washington, ordered me to Corinth to take command there. This brought me right in the enemy's front. The reports I received in West Tennessee I sent to General Quimby, and investigation generally proved them to be correct. General Quimby forwarded them to General Grant and he, or his chief of staff, General Rawlins, noticed the correctness of the reports and communicated with me, and when I got to Corinth he gave me carte blanche to take care of that front.

Soon after I arrived in Corinth, the campaign towards Vicksburg was commenced, and I sent all these scouts and spies into the enemy's country, planting them along the lines of railway, and as far south as Vicksburg, Meridian, Selma, and on the east at Tuscumbia and Florence, Alabama. North Alabama was loyal and there kept drifting in to me at Corinth large numbers of refugees from that country. I soon obtained an order from Washington to organize them into the First Alabama Cavalry. I placed at the head of the ~~regiment~~ my chief of Staff, Col. George E. Spencer and found the men, and their families, of great assistance in obtaining information. These mountain men were fearless and would take all chances, and I utilized many of them. My method of having the spies communicate with me was to have them send their reports to some one of the family of a member of this regiment, then a member of the family, (generally a woman) would come into my lines on the excuse of seeing their people who had joined the 1st Alabama Cavalry and others who were refugees in Corinth, and they would bring the reports to me.

When I took command at Corinth, they reported to me W. F. Harrison, an enlisted man of the 2nd Iowa Infantry, with the following order:

Headquarters Dept Miss.

Corinth, Miss., May 10, 1862 .

"The bearer of this, W.F.Harrison, is on duty at these headquarters. Any officer in the U.S. Army will render him all aid in their power whenever called upon. Guards and pickets will pass him at will. Military railroads will pass him free.

By order of
U.S. Grant,
General Commanding.

Copy of order.

W. F. Harrison, Chief Scout.

You will proceed with your command to West Tennessee, get as many men as you can to enlist in the U.S. Army. Take all serviceable stock you can find, giving receipt for the same if owned by Union men. Deal summarily with all parties who have committed depredations on Union men. Subsist your command off the country as far as you can, and report the movements of the enemy as often as practicable to these headquarters.

Signed, U.S. Grant.

I appointed Harrison, who was called "Captain", as chief of scouts. He had nothing to do with the spies but was utilized for messenger and scout duty and made many wonderful trips inside the enemy's lines gathering up stock, cotton, money &c.

As soon as General Grant started on his Vicksburg Campaign, I instructed the spies inside the enemy's lines to get busy and reports poured in on me.

On December 23rd, 1862, I wrote Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant as follows:

"L. W. Pierce who gives most of the information was in the Q. M. Dept. of 2nd Iowa Infantry, member of Co. C.; was captured in front of Corinth last August; was taken to Tupelo, a prisoner of war; escaped the 3rd day and met Chas. Davenport of Boston (who was an engineer on the M. & O. R. R.) with whom he was acquainted, and being an engineer himself, through Davenport's influence procured a situation as engineer on the M. & O. R. R.

They both escaped by running away with an engine, on plea of examining the damage done by us to the railroad. They left Mobile Tuesday night, and he says there was a large fleet off Mobile and that great consternation existed as only two regiments of Infantry remained in Mobile. Gen. Forey having joined Price with the other forces. Three weeks ago they transported to Pemberton 18,000 men and were two weeks doing it. They came from Chattanooga to Mobile. Both agree in the statement as to time and numbers. Since that time no troops have gone that way except conscripts, though they have been expecting more every day. The talk in Columbus was that Bragg's army was coming, but he could get no foundation for it except rumor for a week past. He has been transporting the machinery of the Arsenal at Columbus to Selma and Montgomery, also a part to Georgia. The same has gone over the road from Jackson and Grenada. He says Pemberton's forces does not exceed 40,000 men and that your advance has created great excitement. The troops from Mobile to this place are two companies of Infantry at Meridian and Barto's cavalry at West Point. They were going to move to Okolona. At Columbus there are no troops. At Marion four miles above Meridian all the stock of the Memphis & Charleston R.R. is laid up, and when Van Dorn advanced on Corinth, they employed a large number of engineers, expecting to operate that road.

He also gives a full statement of the vessels in Mobile Harbor; their armament and especially of the Florida, which run in there some time ago. He says he has been on her and had offered him the place of 4th Assistant Engineer; that she has shipped two crews, expecting shortly to run the blockade, one crew being for a ship in England. She is not an iron clad, but has about a foot of pressed cotton between her inner and outer hull."

On February 24, 1863, I wrote General Grant from Corinth giving the position of the enemy in his front as reported to me by our scouts and spies:

1st. No troops have come to Pemberton's army since Smith's 10,000 joined him about Christmas.

2nd. All troops from Mobile up that road, and from Grenada have gone to Vicksburg and Port Hudson, leaving a few thousand at Mobile, some six thousand at Meridian, and ten regiments at Jackson; and about three regiments of Militia at Grenada. A portion that left Grenada are posted on Black River.

Everything in the shape of cavalry, even to the partisan rangers as low down as Port Hudson, joined Van Dorn in his move to Tennessee; leaving perhaps a regiment or two north of Grenada, a few at Okolona and a few companies just south of me.

Everything in the shape of Government property has been taken away from the country bordering the Yazoo and adjacent streams, and at all points such as Jackson, Grenada, Columbus, &c. At Jackson the foundries are running, and a cotton mill or two, and perhaps a government shoe and clothing shop; but every preparation is being made to take them away. West Mississippi is being entirely stripped of stock, provisions and forage, &c. and everything indicates that they are getting ready for a quick move.

In the last ten days, some 3000 negroes have been pressed and put to work at Columbus, Miss., and one or two points near Meridian, while the great stock of cars and engines at Meridian are being taken East and south. It appears to be the opinion of the scouts that the enemy are making preparations to take up the line of the Tombigbee, for the next position; and say that it is openly talked there, that gunboats will go up the Big Black, where their army will have to take position to save Selma and Mobile.

The trains go loaded from Vicksburg daily with sick and discharged soldiers; they say that they average two cars a day. Last week ten heavy steam boat engines, and the prow to a ram went up the road to Jackson, said to be placed in some boat on the Yazoo.

Deserters and conscripts are flocking into my lines daily, and so far as the above statements are concerned they corroborate them. The raking of the whole state of Mississippi for stock and provisions is as vigorously carried on as it was by Bragg in Tennessee. Van Dorn took about 8000 mounted men, and two batteries away with him. He is now at Columbia, Tennessee with Wheeler and Forrest. Bragg has taken everything that is movable, and that his army does not really need, south of the Tennessee. He has put the R.R. in order from Decatur to Tuscumbia bought up all the corn in the valley, and got ready to move it by cars to Decatur and by boat to Bridgeport; just as I struck Tuscumbia; my forces are on their way to Decatur now which will stop that game.

I still have men at Meridian, Columbus, Mobile and Jackson; while one was gone on to Vicksburg and will try to get to you."

On March 8, 1863, from Corinth, I wrote Gen. Hamilton in whose command I then was, as follows:

The scouts in from the south give the position of the troops in my immediate front as follows:

Two companies of guerrillas in Forks of Hatchie scattered. At Jumpertown, four hundred. Pontotoc, Col. Faulkner with 600. Two companies at Ripley with Haws. Warren near Brownsville. 26th Miss. Inft mounted at Tupelo. Baxter and conscripts at Okolona about 1,000 strong. and then nothing until we reach Columbus where there are a few regiments of conscripts and militia; at Enterprise a few men of same sort and Meridian the same sort also. I have every reason to believe that most of Van Dorn's baggage and transportation is on the road at Okolona and below and with the General's permission, I propose to fit up an expedition of cavalry to sweep out the entire crowd and push as far south as circumstances will permit. If the 3d Michigan cavalry come to me I can start with a respectable force, and follow up with a supporting force of infantry for the cavalry to fall back upon and if at the same time a cavalry force could push to the Mississippi Central R.R. to keep any force from flanking me, I may be able to reach Meridian. It will take a week or ten days to fit up the expedition. I want cavalry; there are arms and equipments at Memphis and I should like them.

A large force has come back into the Tuscumbia Valley and reports are current that the enemy are mounting several regiments south of us. It appears to me that now is our time to strike south."

As General Grant was engaged in the Vicksburg Campaign, he heard that there was a large accumulation of engines and cars at Meridian. He thought that the enemy might be concentrating rolling stock at that point to bring large forces of the enemy suddenly against him, and he asked me to send a man to Meridian and obtain the facts in the matter.

I selected a young soldier from Col. Morrison's command at Bethel, Tennessee, E.D.Coe, Co. I. 11th Illinois Cavalry, who had been acting as scout in the country surrounding Bethel. He made the trip to Meridian brought back the report that the great quantity of rolling stock was cars taken from roads of the country we had occupied and that they were run off on wooden rails for storage purposes as the confederacy had no use for them. I sent this information to General Grant and it was of great importance to him.

As a statement of Coe's trip, I give his letter to his brother after his return. This letter was handed to me at the National Encampment of the C.A.R. at Denver some years ago, and shows what chances a spy took. His experience is that of nearly all, only many were detected and executed as spies.

Bethel, Tenn., April 12, 1863.

Dear Brother James:-

I have just returned from the South Confederacy. I found a letter from Gan that the boys had opened and answered, for which I am under obligations, you write a splendid letter, far better than I can, or ever could.

It has been a long time since I wrote to you or any of my friends, and for negligence in this I can give no reason for I love you all and think a great deal about you and wonder how you look and appear, and whether our good Mother is still alive--I wish I could be certain of seeing her once more, but I don't know that I ever shall. I sometimes think of good sister Sarah and wish for one of her good letters just such as she can write. I think Sarah beats any one for a good letter.

And now a few words about my trip to Dixie. Of course I cannot give you the full particulars, nor for what purpose I went as that would be considered contraband for the present. In the first place you must know that I have been acting as Scout for the Post of Bethel, for the last five months. My district had a range of about forty miles. I made a great many acquaintances. It was my business to watch for the enemy to see that everything was going on straight, and when the guerrillas did any damage to the union men, I had to levy fines on the Secesh to the amount of the damage done, consequently I had to deal with all classes of people, and I never made but one enemy, even the Secesh all like me, for when I took their property or collected fines, I explained it in such a way that I was only doing my duty just as I was ordered, and I always left them with good feelings towards me, now all these men would have business with General Dodge, the commander at Corinth, and they would often speak of that Coe, how he did and what he said, etc. On the 20th day of February last I received a telegraph dispatch from General Dodge to report to him immediately, I took the cars and went right down to his head-quarters, pump handled to General and said "My name is Coe." He looked at me all over, and then said, "Coe you have been recommended to me as a man who has traveled a good deal and understand human nature pretty well; now do you suppose that you can go into the Southern Confederacy one hundred and fifty miles and do what I want, and get back safely." I told him it was uncertain for I did not know what he wanted done; he then went on and told me what it was. I told him I could try and would do so for big pay enough, he said he would make that part satisfactory. He told me to fix my story, and be ready to start by the 1st of March; accordingly I got a mule, and when I bid good-by to our pickets, I felt a little "like the boy." I then searched my pockets for papers and threw away everything that was likely to trouble me, except a little map of the two states of

Mississippi and Alabama; this was in a small form and was a little less than five inches long, and about three inches broad; this I was obliged to use to travel by. On the 4th I sold my mule for fifty dollars in Confederate money as he proved to be not fit for travel. I was then inside the enemy's lines and concluded not to buy another until I saw some rebs. I knew the country was full but still I could not meet with any. So I concluded to stop until they came along. I stopped at a man's by the name of Stevenson. He was a very quiet good man, and I could not tell whether he was Secesh or not, he was so near our lines that he stood in fear of expressing his sentiments, but I soon struck up a chat with the old lady and was satisfied they were secesh. I then told her I was a deserter from the Yankee army and that I wanted to find some Confederate scouts who would take me prisoner and parole me as I wanted to make my way to Georgia to stay with an Uncle I had there until the War was over, people are always willing to believe what they desire to believe, consequently she swallowed readily. I was very much afraid of the Yankees following me, so I kept a look out for them. While she went to a neighbor who had a son in a company of scouts and was at this time at home, she told him that there was a Yankee at her house who wanted to be taken prisoner, he started off and the next day at four o'clock five Secesh Cavalry rode up and came in and told me to go with them. They took me to their head-quarters and their Captain quized me and searched me. He found a copy of the Chicago Times and two letters directed to Bragg's Army. The Times had a good look to him for it is just their politics. Then he asked me how I came by those letters. I told him that a man near Bethel, Tenn (I was then in Mississippi) had a son in Bragg's Army whom he had not heard from in eight months and that I had told this man that I was going to desert and go south and he had me take the letters for him and mail them when I got a chance. This he swallowed for it all looked very reasonable, especially when I had the Chicago Times. The map he did not find.

I stayed with them two days after they parolled me, and then I bought me a horse for \$220, a cheap one, for a good one costs from \$400 to \$600. I told the Captain I wanted to go to my uncles in Georgia, and asked him if he would not give me a letter of recommendation, which he did; it read something like this: "All good Southern men will treat the bearer with respect, on his way to Georgia, as he is a deserter from the Northern army and has come here for our protection, T.W. Ham Comdg. Confederate Scouts. On the 7th I started on my journey, and on the 8th I stayed all night at Dr. Owens, a leading man among the Secesh; he inquired all about me and was glad to see one Yankee who had sense enough to know that they could not whip the south. I pleased this old fellow so well that he wanted me to stay a day or two with him, which I did, and it was a lucky thing I did as the sequel will show.

On the 11th, I started on and met with no bad luck, my letter of recommendation served me well. I met soldiers every day but had no trouble to go on. Still I was not satisfied, my mind was uneasy all the time. I would try and reason with myself, now no person on top of the earth knows my secret and I have had no trouble so far, but then I would think, how the d--l I was going to get back, that I must do, but I concluded to borrow no trouble; I always had gotten through the world so far, and I would try still to do so. On the 18th, I got to my journey's end, the Uncle story must play out now, so I was taken unwell and not able to travel. I engaged board for a week or two until I could get able to do something, I intended to go to work doing something for a living provided I could find anything to do. This was what I told. My orders were to stay here until I found out what I wanted to know. I can tell you where it was that I went, and you look on a war map and you will see; it was at Meridian where the R.R. running from Vicksburg East crosses the Mobile and Ohio R.R. right on the State line of Alabama and Mississippi. On the morning of the 24th, things began to look as I wanted, but I stayed until the next day to make certain that I was right. The General told me to stay until the 1st of May, unless I found out before, and if not by that time, to make my way back as well as I could. But I was satisfied that I was right, and I started back. Now comes the pinch. When I came down, I traveled mostly in Mississippi on the line of Alabama, but I must not go back the same way. I struck East into Alabama or rather north-east, and then due north, about fifty miles East, from where I travelled on my way down before I changed course north, and while traveling East I met some soldiers twice who asked me which way I was going. I told them

that I had deserted from Grant's army at Vicksburg and I was making my way to my uncle's in North Carolina; that was all right and I went on. I stopped to stay all night at a private house; the man of the house was very talkative and I told my story. He was a well posted man and a reading man, for I found a late Macon paper (this which is an uncommon thing in the south.) He told me that some General had issued an order that all deserters from the Yankee Army should leave the Confederate lines in thirty days or be subject to the conscript. How I thanked that General up my sleeve, for that order. But I let on to him that I felt very bad about it, for I had deserted my own army to get rid of fighting and I would rather go back if I had to fight. I asked him if he has seen the order. He said he thought it was in his last paper. He got it for me and I read it. The editor went on to say that it was a good order and ought to have been put in force before, and the Yankees would have so much knowledge of what was going on down south. I asked him for the paper and he gave it to me, and this served me to travel on until I got outside the lines. I got up near Ruscumbia, when I was taken prisoner as a spy, they took me to their head-quarters which happened to be within thirty miles of my old friend, Dr. Owens; they searched me and found nothing but about three hundred dollars in southern currency and one hundred and twenty dollars in gold. I started with \$100 in Southern Currency and \$120 in gold. The General told me that if I should get into trouble to use the gold to bribe the guards with; they had a trial and could prove nothing at all that looked suspicious. That was so near their lines and still travelling north. I told the officer that I could not stay in the south unless I went into the service and rather than do that I would try and slip past our lines and get home to Illinois, for I did not dare go back to my own company for fear they would try and court martial and hang me; he said he thought I was all right. But the better place would be to send me to Bragg. I thought I was gone up then; after he kept me two days, I told him that if he would send for old Dr. Owens that I could prove my character by him although I had not much acquaintance with him. He sent for him at my expense and the old fellow was glad to see me, though he said he did not like to vouch for a man that he had no better knowledge of than he had of me. But I had worked myself into his good graces so much that he told me that if I would go and stay with him and give him my word and honor that I would not leave, he would take me provided I would pay my board. I accepted his proposition and went home. They watched me very closely a day or two, but on the second night report came that the Yankee Cavalry was within a mile and a half, thus when they came up I was up in the loft. I heard the nigger boy tell the Doctor I jumped up frightened out of my wits, rushed down stairs, told the Dr. to hurry and we took to the bushes, how I did want to see them come along the road; but they did not come, and we found out it was a false alarm. After this he did not watch me any; I could go off all day to the Creek fishing, come home and it would be all right. I wrote letters for the whole neighborhood to their husbands and friends in the army, and they thought I was the smartest kind of a man. There was one woman in the neighborhood whose old man had gone to the Yankees, and she told me she would like to go herself if she could only get her goods through, but the neighbors had threatened to burn her goods if she started. I told her she would not need any goods. I was then within fifty miles of our pickets and the hardest part of the trip to make. For the purpose of keeping conscripts from running out, I told this woman (her name was Martin) that if she would go, the Yankees would take care of her. She had a little girl five years old. I promised to meet her at Cedar Creek ford early in the morning, and that she must tell that she was going on a visit about ten miles from there, and if there was any one at the ford, she must ask me to help her on a piece with her little girl. The next morning, on the 8th, we started; we got to the creek and the skiff was on the other side. I stripped off and swam across, got the skiff and set her across. It was then five miles to Bear Creek; when we got there, the skiff was on the other side. I swam over and got it, sent the woman across, and then let the skiff go down the stream. We then took to the woods and travelled on until dark. We sat down, ate a little corn bread and had quite a rest. By this time the little girl was so tired that she fell asleep. I took her in my arms and on we went. We had made about twenty miles; about ten o'clock we lost our road and wandered all around. I carried the child until my arms ached, so I thought I would give out. The woman told me that she knew the country so well that she could go to our pickets without taking the road; she did pretty well until about

ten when she got lost and could tell nothing about where she was. We walked constantly until day break, when we again struck the right path and we were only about ten miles nearer than we were the night before, and I am certain that I walked twentyfive miles. I felt certain that they would follow me, and I knew that it was impossible for them to catch me unless they tracked me with the nigger hounds, and every dog that would bark I would quicken my pace. The little girl walked pretty well, and about one o'clock we came in sight of our pickets. I then bid the woman good-by, gave her twenty dollars in gold and twenty in paper. I was halted by our pickets, and they took me prisoner, and marched me to head-quarters. The General reached and grasped my claw and gave it a good shake. He was glad enough to see me and hear what I had to tell. My report was very satisfactory. He then told me to go anywhere I chose for a month and gave me a free pass on all the roads. I think I shall go to Illinois next week, and when I get back I shall probably continue in the same service.

Now I have given you as well as I could a sketch of my trip to Dixie, though there are a good many incidents that occurred that might be interesting to you but am too tired to write more."

In the Vicksburg campaign, General Grant was very anxious to have me keep check on all troops moving to his rear. Before he started on this campaign, I had planted men at Meridian, Selma, Jackson and Atlanta and we had a pretty good idea of what forces were in that country and what we would have to meet. After Grant got to the rear of Vicksburg Johnston began concentrating a force to attack him and relieve Vicksburg. There came in all sorts of rumors of the movement of troops from Bragg and Lee to the rear of Grant. There was a great deal of anxiety in regard to it, but the reports of our men at these different places where concentrations of the enemy would be made were such that the dispatches, &c. that came from Washington were not confirmed. When Johnson commenced ~~moving~~ ^{moving} his force, we kept such a close check upon it, sending the information to Memphis and having it sent down the Mississippi River to Grant, that he was able to draw to him a force from the north equally as large as the enemy were sending to Johnston. You remember he received most of the command of Gen. Schofield who commanded the Department of the Missouri. He also moved General Parke's 9th Corps from East Tennessee, and sent General Herron's division from west of the Mississippi. These spies sent in their reports very rapidly. I had instructions that when the news was of great importance they should go right in and try to get to Grant at Vicksburg instead of coming to me, and one or two of those who attempted it got killed, but we got good communication around in about a week or ten days.

One of the spies named Sanborn, coming directly from Gen. Johnson's command, reached General Grant early in the morning of the Battle of Champion's Hill and gave him the position of General Johnston's command and its strength. Major General Frederick D. Grant, at the meeting of the

Society of the Army of the Tennessee at Columbus, Ohio, in speaking of the bravery and usefulness of these spies said he was with his father when the spy reported to General Grant and the information he gave was that Johnson with his force was too far away to join General Pemberton and he was enabled to defeat the rebel army in detail first attacking Gen. Pemberton's command and driving him, if necessary into Vicksburg and then, turning on General Johnson and defeating him.

These spies were known at my headquarters by numbers or letters instead of by name. I kept a book in which I entered their reports or letters, then I had a slip with their names upon it which no one saw but myself, so there would be no possibility of their names or location becoming known to the enemy. It is a singular fact that whenever one of them was captured some prominent officer of the enemy would defend him as being a good confederate.

When I first reported at Corinth, in November, 1862, a spy whom I will designate as "H" as he is still alive and living in the South and more than 80 years of age, and who at that time lived in Rienzi, south of Corinth, reported to me as having been employed as a spy by General Rosecrans, and wanted me to continue him in the service. As my funds were limited, I hesitated, but after talking with him and getting his plan of remaining in the enemy's lines and pretending to be a spy upon us for them, I saw that if he was an honest man he could be of great use to us. I trusted him, and he went down to General Polk's headquarters and remained as a spy for Polk. My instructions to him were never to tell a lie about our forces, to avoid telling all he could; but whatever he did, to tell the truth. I knew in that way he could get a standing with the enemy, and I also knew the enemy would know pretty much all about us, and no harm would come from what he would tell. He would take from my lines letters from members of the 1st Alabama Cavalry to their families, and occasionally contraband goods, medicines, &c. which he claimed to have smuggled through our lines. Some of these letters were written especially for the benefit of the enemy. He would take them through the lines, but before giving them to the parties for whom they were intended, he would take them to Polk's headquarters for him to read and he soon gained the confidence of Polk.

After the Vicksburg campaign, I sent the spy "H" through to Atlanta and Richmond to get on to the movement of troops to the West. My chief of Staff, Col. George E. Spencer, gives the following statement in relation to the trip of this spy and its result:

"General Dodge had under the direction of General Grant, a large secret service force, and we were constantly sending spies all over the confederacy. It was probably one of the most effective secret service forces in the federal army, and General Grant used to rely on it largely for information concerning the movements of the enemy. In the summer of 1863, he sent spy "H" who was a very shrewd and adroit spy, from Corinth to Okolona, Miss; from there to Merdiana and Mobile, thence to Montgomery, thence to Atlanta, from there through to Savannah and Charleston and Richmond, Virginia. He returned with Longstreet's command when he went to join Bragg as far as Jonesboro, in East Tennessee. He then left Longstreet, hired horses, rode to a point where he could communicate with General Dodge and reported to us that Longstreet was on his way to join Bragg and crush out Rosecrans. Gen. Dodge at once telegraphed the information to General Grant and also to General Rosecrans. This was at least a week or ten days before the battle of Chickamauga. We received a reply from Rosecrans that our information was entirely incorrect, and he intimated that if we would attend to our own business, he would attend to his. During the investment of Vicksburg by General Grant, we kept a large number of spies in the rear of Vicksburg, and daily furnished General Grant information concerning the movement of troops in Mississippi, outside of Vicksburg. I made several trips into the Confederate lines with flags of truce, more for amusement than anything else and some very successful ones. Once I went to General Roddy's headquarters at Tuscumbia, about sixty miles from us and once I went to the headquarters of General Ruggles at Okolona."

When "H" reported to me and gave me the movements of General Longstreet, I at once saw its great importance. I immediately communicated them to General Grant and to General Rosecrans. I was not in his command, but sent them as directed. As Colonel Spencer states, General Rosecrans did not receive the dispatch very kindly. You know there was a good deal of feeling between Grant and Rosecrans, and I suppose it was for that reason. I notified General Grant of the dispatch. I received from General Rosecrans in answer to the news I sent him, and Grant notified me that I need not send any more dispatches to Rosecrans but to send them to him and he would forward them to him through the War Department.

General Rosecrans' failure to pay any attention to my dispatches was fatal to his campaign and it is also a fact that General Wilder, General Sheridan and General Smith D. Atkins, all of his command, gave him similar information. He did not believe it, nor did he act on it. General John G. Wilder, on November 4, 1908, at the meeting of the Loyal Legion of Ohio, made the following statement of the matter:-

"At nine that night, I pushed down the valley of Peavine Creek, through the enemy's pickets, and got through without loss, and captured Bragg's mail wagons coming to him, in which there was information that Walker was coming from Jackson, Miss. with ten thousand re-armed Vicksburg prisoners, and that Longstreet was on his way from Virginia with his corps of twenty-three thousand men to aid Bragg in destroying Rosecrans' army.

We reached Lee and Gordon's Mill about three A. M., where Crittenden was encamped. I went to his tent to inform him of this momentous news, and found him asleep. He was awakened but refused to be disturbed or listen to what I said. Taking a few men with me, I rode up to General Thomas, then at Pond Spring. I took the letters and four prisoners we had picked up, one from Longstreet and three from Walker, who had come on ahead of their commands. I reached General Thomas about sunrise just as he was preparing for breakfast, and told him the situation. He asked me if Rosecrans had been informed, and I told him he had not. He called for his horse, and without waiting for breakfast, rode with me to General Rosecrans' headquarters, about a mile farther up the valley.

Rosecrans was just sitting down to breakfast as we rode up, and came out to me and warmly congratulated me on my work at Chattanooga. I immediately informed him of my movement to Tunnel Hill and told him of the information obtained from the letters and prisoners. He assured me that I was mistaken as he had a telegram from Washington only a few moments before, saying that no troops had left Virginia or Mississippi for Bragg.

I showed him the letters and called in the prisoners, each of them told him of their commands coming to Bragg's assistance.

General Rosecrans at once gave orders for McCook, who was in the valley below LaFayette, in Bragg's rear, to come at all speed and join Thomas in McLemores Cove."

General Sheridan in his memoirs says he had been so uneasy about the disjointed situation of our army that he sent a spy into the enemy's lines, who penetrated them and obtained the information wanted. He was captured but escaped by crawling on his belly through the enemy's picket line, deceiving the sentinels by imitating the grunts of the half wild sand-colored hogs of that country. He succeeded in reaching Rosecrans' headquarters and then gave the definite information that Bragg intended to fight and expected to be reinforced by Longstreet.

General Smith D. Atkins of General Wilder's cavalry command, told me, when we were returning from the meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee at Columbus, Ohio that he captured a prisoner from General Longstreet's command, some three days before the battle of Chickamauga, that he thought it of so much importance that he took the prisoner direct to General Rosecrans who heard the prisoner's statement giving his company and regiment and that he was then with Longstreet. Rosecrans told him he lied; that Longstreet was in the East. He frightened the prisoner so that General Atkins had to intercede and take him away.

If on my report of any of these officers, General Rosecrans had immediately concentrated his force in front of Chattanooga, the result of that great battle would probably have been a great victory instead of a great defeat.

Colonel Spencer refers in his statement to his taking flags of truce to the enemy, he says "for amusement." This was done for the purpose of ascertaining what force was in our front. He always went with some communication from me. The rule was that such communications should be delivered to an officer on the enemy's front and the bearer wait there for an answer, but Spencer was ingenuous and sharp, and would catch a picket officer who was not up in the rules and claim he had a very important communication for the commanding General, and had to deliver it in person, and in that way went to Columbus, Mississippi and Tuscumbia, Alabama, going through the enemy's entire force and bringing back very valuable information. It was on the report that he brought back from Tuscumbia that I made the movement to the rear of Bragg in the spring of 1864, destroying a large amount of his supplies. Col. Spencer's report was as follows:

At Tuscumbis, Roddy has the following command:

Debro, 900. Roddy 800. six pieces of artillery at the Tuscumbia Landing. Patterson, 1000 at Florence; Baxter, 350, Hampton, 300, ten miles west of Tuscumbia; Julian 300 at Gray's, six miles west of Tuscumbia. Smith 100 at Big Bear Creek, five pieces of artillery. The above is all cavalry. Helverson Infantry 400; Bibbs, 500; Woods 16th Alabama 400 and an infantry brigade between Courtland and Tuscumbia."

Mr. "H" was fully believed by General Polk to be his spy, but General Forrest obtained some information or other that led him to order his arrest and declared he was a spy for us, and there was a contest between Pdk and Forrest in relation to him. He was imprisoned and came very near being hung. In his statement to me in March 1865 he says:

"I enlisted July 22, 1862 as a scout under General Trousdal, chief of scouts for General Rosecrans. I remained with him until October 18, 1862. Trousdal told me General Rosecrans wanted information from General Bragg's army. He told me he had no men in his service who would go. He told he he would give me \$1,000 for the trip if I would go and find where General Bragg was concentrating his army. He took me to General Rosecrans and told him he had found a man who would go to Bragg's army. General Rosecrans asked me many questions; if I knew the penalty of a spy caught in the enemy's lines. I told him I did. He then took me out on the porch and showed me a great supply of army stores, and told me to tell the rebels the yankees had gone into winter quarters. I reached Bragg's army near Murfreesboro, Tenn. Rosecrans told me to return as soon as I could, and that General Stanley would be in command when I got back to Corinth, and for me to report to him; also report to him in person at Cincinnati, Ohio. When I got back to Corinth in November, 1862, I found General G. M. Dodge in command and told him what "Rosy" had told me to do. He told me he would inform Rosecrans of my report, and wanted me to remain with him and he would give me work to do. This was the first week in November, 1862. I then commenced to work for General Dodge and was in his employ until the end of the war. I reported the movement of troops to Johnson's army during the Vicksburg campaign, also the movement of Longstreet's corps to Bragg in September 1863, going to Richmond and returning with Longstreet's command to East Tennessee.

When General Sherman made his raid to Meridian, Miss. I went to General Gholston's headquarters on the 7th of February, 1864. I slept with him and his couriers reported to him that the federals were crossing the Tennessee river in three grand divisions. He sent his news to General Forrest, who ordered him to concentrate all his forces at Okalona. This was the 8th of February, 1863. Gholston gave me a pass and told me never to stop until I got in the federal lines. I started, but went south until I found that Sherman had done his work at Meridian and was on his way back to Vicksburg. I then started back to find Gen. Dodge. I reached his head-quarters, the last day of February, 1864, at Athens, Alabam. I had not seen him since he left Corinth. I got to his headquarters about night. He told Colonel Spencer before I reached him to give me \$1,000. He was as proud to see me as I was to see him. He told me he wanted me to go to Atlanta, Georgia. I told him no one but a rebel officer could go there. I left on the 9th of March, 1864, for Atlanta. I met General Forrest At Tupelo, Miss., for the first time and proved my loyalty to the confederacy by General Gholston who commanded one of his divisions. I had Col. Smith's of the 1st Alabama Cavalry, letter to his wife, and several letters for his soldier's wives, who lived in Randolph County, Ala. I got Forrest's confidence that night. He sent me and Capt. Burton, his famous spy, to General Polk at Demopolis, Ala. next day with a very complimentary letter. Forrest copied all the letters I had from the 1st Alabama regiment. I reported to Gen. Polk and showed him all my Yankee papers, and where I was from, and told him all I knew about the Yankees. He was carried away with my report and told Major Bennett I was the most valuable spy ever reporting to him. I told him that I wanted to go to Atlanta, and that the yankees had spies in advance of their army and I might find some of them. He endorsed my views and sent me and Captain Burton, Forrest's spy, to Atlanta and Rome, Georgia. Polk sent a detective after me and I did not know it until I was coming from Atlanta to Columbus, Miss. Polk ordered me to take and deliver all the letters I had from the yankees to their wives and see what they said. I did what the rebels told me to do. I never told them anything false. I had the proof to show them everything I did. I had a letter for Doctor Davis from Colonel Smith of the 1st Alabama Cavalry. You know they were brothers-in-law. I took dinner with the Doctor, and he said I would never see General Dodge any more; that trip was the most fearful one that I ever undertook; there was nothing saved me but keeping my own counsel. The good Lord was with me or I never could have been saved. When I got back to Gen. Dodge he told me he thought I had gone up. I was gone about thirty days. On my next trip I was arrested at Hillsboro by General Roddy and sent to General S. D. Lee at Tuscaloosa. Roddy and Forrest had both gotten suspicious of me. They told Lee to hand me. I was examined by Lee's staff and they condemned me but General Lee took me in a private room and asked me a few questions and I answered them satisfactorily, and he recognized me as the same man who gave Polk some information which Polk had given him. I caught on to all he asked me. Roddy sent me under five guards to Lee and ordered the guards to return as soon as possible. The sergeant asked me if I knew what that meant; I told him I did not. The sergeant said it was to shoot me. I told him if he would deliver me to Lee I would give him \$500 and he did. I learned from one of Lee's Staff officers after the war that Roddy had recommended Lee to have me shot. Roddy then wrote to Forrest what he could prove on me, and Forrest had me arrested on the 20th of May, 1864. I was never at liberty any more until I reached General Dodge at St. Louis, Marh 28, 1865. Forrest had me shackled and handcuffed on the 6th of June, 1864 and sent me to Mobile, Ala., and put me in a sweat-box four by five feet with 120 lbs. of iron on me. No air or light, and my ration half a pint of rice and a small piece of corn-bread twice a day. I remained here until September 9, 1864, when he ordered me to Meridian, Miss., to be tried before his court martial. He told the guard to deliver me dead or alive. I was shackled and kept in the stockade until February 16, 1865, when I was conscripted and started for Castle Thunder, Richmond, Va. When I reached Meridian, I found Colonel Rogers in command of the stockade. He was from my town, was my friend. I also found there Colonel Campbell and Lieut. Col. Dewey, officers of an negro regiment captured at Athens. I told them to inform Gen. Dodge where I was. While here I received the name of Reuben Davis on a slip of paper saying he was the only man who could save me. Reuben Davis was a noted lawyer, and brother of President Davis of the Confederacy. I got Col. Rogers to write my wife to go and see Gen. Dodge and she, at his direction went 125 miles and secured the services of Reuben Davis, had him come

and see if he could save my life. He came and asked me what the charges against me were. I told him everything he could mention. He asked me if I was guilty. I told him "No" I stated to him fully all the facts in the case. He told me he would clear me for \$10,000. He attended my trial. Forrest admitted he could not convict me, but would conscript me, which he did. I was then started for the Virginia army under a rebel officer who was a friend, and on the way to Selma, Alabama, he allowed me to escape. I walked that night to Hamburg, fifteen miles, where I had a friend. I met here a discharged confederate soldier, and gave him \$1,000 for his discharge papers, and under his name I walked 300 miles until I struck a federal gunboat on the Tennessee river. The name of the soldier was Josephus Turnbow of Arkansas. I delivered the papers to General Dodge. To pay Reuben Davis I gave him an order on my wife for the money. She got the money from Gen. Dodge and paid him, and he wrote on the back of the order 'Received in full, this December, 1864, Reuben Davis.' During my captivity my wife kept in communication with General Dodge."

After "H" reported to me, he made the following affidavit giving an account of his treatment and suffering as a prisoner:

"In accordance with your instructions, I herewith submit the following report of what occurred to me since I left your headquarters in Mississippi on secret service in the spring of 1864.

While at Tupelo, Miss., where the rebel General Forrest then had his headquarters, I was told by two confederate officers that Forrest wanted to see me. So I went to headquarters, when the Adjutant General put me under arrest on the charge of being a federal spy. They kept me there for about an hour and a half, and then sent me under guard to Meridian Miss. to Gen. Lee's headquarters. I reached that place next morning. Gen. Lee was on horseback in the street, and the Guard went to him and said they had a prisoner for him, sent by Gen. Forrest. Gen. Lee then turned to me and asked me where he had seen me before. I told him at Tuscaloosa, Ala. (He had released me there on the first of April.) He told the guards to carry me to his Provost Marshal, which was done, and I was afterwards taken to prison. This was a little frame building without a floor or boards across the sleepers. I got some boards to lay on. There were some three or four other prisoners there and they were chained to posts with log-chains. I remained there for two days, when I was sent for by Gen. Lee's inspector General. He examined my papers, and questioned me about a great many things- in regard to my position, how I came to get into such graces with the federals, etc. I told him my position, how I was operating. I was working for both the confederates and federals. I had papers from Gens. Ruggles, Goldstone and Ferguson, and from Lieut. Gen. Polk. I brought valuable information to those headquarters, and gave perfect satisfaction at all times. The Inspector General wanted to know how much salary I was receiving from the Federal General, I told him I could not say that I had received scarcely any, but I thought from four to seven hundred dollars. He asked "That was all in gold was it not?" I said, "No, all in greenbacks."

He ordered me back to the guard house. The next day I was sent to Demopolis by guard. On our arrival, we reported to the Provost Marshall, who sent me to Maj. Collins, of Polk's staff. He sent me to prison at once. That prison was a tolerably decent one. They would not allow me to have any communication with any body, by letter or otherwise, in any shape, and I could not even send word to my wife.

I was placed in solitary confinement, and even the guard was not allowed to speak to me. I was kept there two weeks, and they then put me in irons and sent me to Mobine, where I arrived on the sixth of June, where my irons were taken off by the order of the Provost Marshall at Demopolis. I was kept in the Provost Marshall's guardhouse about a month, when I was put in what they call "the camp of correction." It was a place covering, with the enclosure, two acres of ground. The building is one story high, brick, and was formerly used as a cotton factory, owned by an Englishman and called "Hichcock's Press." They put a 64-pound ball on the right leg and a log-chain 15 to 20 feet long, with one end built in the wall was fastened to my left leg. The cell was about eight feet by ten, without windows or places to admit the air or light, was kept securely locked, and in almost perfect darkness, even at mid-day. I could move about over a space of some six feet in all, as the ball was

too heavy to be moved. My food was insufficient to live on comfortably, and I was allowed but two meals a day. For breakfast at seven o'clock, they gave me a quarter of a slice of an ordinary baker's loaf, as thick as the hand, and a small piece of bacon. This was sometimes varied by my getting a fish a little larger than a sardine in place of the small piece of bacon. My next meal was supper, at four P. M. for which I was allowed a piece of bread like that for breakfast, and a half pint of rice boiled in water. If I ever got anything in addition I bought it and for this purpose I was allowed \$10 a week of the confederate money, taken from me when I was put in prison.

On the 4th of July charges were preferred against me by Maj. J. C. Dennis, Provost Marshall General for Gen. Polk. I was charged with being a federal spy; being a traitor, having a confederate conscripting officer captured; buying cotton for the yankees; and for investing from \$175,000 to \$200,000 in confederate money in lands for the federal General Dodge. They were read against me on the first day of my trial. I was allowed to have counsel and I employed two lawyers.

They caused my trial to be put off to get witnesses and proof.

Between that and the last of August three witnesses were brought up for the confederate Government to establish those charges. I remained locked up in the dark cell, in irons, until the 8th of September, when they handcuffed me and sent me to Meridian, Miss. My lawyers told me that the confederate commissioner told them that General Forrest had come to the conclusion that I would be released if I remained in Mobile, so he ordered me to be sent to Meridian, Miss. I was taken there under a heavy guard, who had orders to carry me there dead or alive. I expected Forrest would hang me when I got there, so I watched my chances to get away. On the cars I broke the hand-cuffs off, but a man who was sitting opposite discovered me and informed the guards. I told them it was done accidentally, that I was tired of sitting in one position so long, and that as I stretched my arms the chain broke. The guard appeared to believe my statement, but they fastened my arms behind me with a rope, afterwards taking it off, however, at my request, as it was too painful, and the broken handcuffs were put back on me. I then went quietly along till I got to Meridian. The guard watched me very closely. At Meridian the hand-cuffs were taken off of me and I was shackled with a big iron ring on each leg, and four links of a log chain between them. I wore them from the 8th of September until the 27th of December, when I was released by Gen. Taylor, who was in command of that Department. As soon as Forrest found it out he ordered me re-arrested and confined, and I was put back in the stockade. This stockade had in it four log cabins, about 12 feet square each. I occupied one of them. I was fed with a pint of meal a day, a quarter of a pound of bacon, or a pound of beef. That is all were allowed. After molasses came in we were allowed a gill a day, but we were not allowed to buy anything of the citizens only by an order of the Provost Marshall, which was very seldom granted. I was confined here till the 20th of February, 1865.

On that day, they started me east under guard, with a lot of prisoners, going as conscripts to the Virginia Army. The orders from Gen. Forrest were, that I was a spy, a traitor, and the most dangerous man in the confederacy- that I was to be held in close confinement during the war under strict guard. The officer in charge told me I was going to Richmond. I travelled about 75 or 80 miles on the Meridian and Salem Railroad, and when the train was wooding and watering at a tank I stepped off the car, walked back about a hundred yards from the cars and laid down in some grass and leaves in a ditch, where I remained until the cars started and then I got up and made for Marion, Ala. I walked 15 miles on the railroad that night to the house of a friend of mine, Mr. Turnlow, Hamburg, Perry Co. Ala. He was a Union man and he treated me like a father. I stayed there four days, I think. My walk of 15 miles used me up, my feet unused to travel, were skinned. Mr. Turnlow's nephew, who belonged to the Army of Virginia, was at home, they placed him on the retired list, and he had papers to that effect. He gave me a paper from the rebel War Department, which I could use where I was not known. It was an order directing him to report to an officer at Marion for Special Service. I then prepared, with the assistance of young Turnlow's papers to show where I was known. Capt. Rogers, of the confederate army, gave me a paper by the aid of which I made out a furlough from Gen. Taylor for myself. Capt. Rogers, who is a Union man at heart, knew all about me. He has a brother in Memphis, who is a member of the Legislature of Mississippi. I made out an order allowing me to visit Blunt,

to visit Blunt, Marshall and St. Clair counties, Ala. and signed it with the name of Col. Boone, Comdg. at Marion. This order purported that I was on Special Service, and it took me to North Alabama. When I got up there, I produced the furlough signed by Gen. Taylor allowing me 60 days to visit my mother and relatives in North Alabama. I lay sick at my sister's twenty days with rheumatism. Roddy's men were in that section, and the rumor had gained among them that I was at Gen. Roddy's headquarters, ironed down to be hung. I was too sick to travel, and so I got my nephew to carry me within a mile and a half of the Tennessee River, where I expected to strike the gun-boats. My nephew is a rebel soldier himself and belongs to Roddy's command. My first attempt failed, but the second time I attempted it, I made the gun-boats "General Thomas." They took me aboard at once. Capt. Martin was in command. He asked me where I wanted to go. I told him to General Dodge's headquarters. He did not know where General Dodge was. He asked me what I wanted to go there for. I said I was acquainted with him and wanted to get there for further instructions. This was the 23d of March. Then he took me into his private room and asked me to make some statements. I told him about my capture and confinement, and he took care of me and used me well. My cousin was the pilot; they brought me up to Bridgeport. The place where I struck the federal lines is called Lost Landing, on the Tennessee River. On the 24th of March I was turned over to Capt. Forrest, who had command of all the gunboats on the Tennessee River and by him delivered to the Provost Marshall at Bridgeport, Lieut. Christy. He sent me to Chattanooga, where I was turned over to the Provost Marshall, who forwarded me to Gen. Thomas' headquarters at Nashville. At Nashville Maj. Hoffman, A.A.G. gave me papers and instructions to report to St. Louis to Gen. Dodge. I came right through then, on the steamer John H. Baldwin.

The department of Mississippi, embracing the states of Mississippi, Alabama and East Louisiana is under the command of Gen. Forrest, headquarters at Jackson, Miss. Forrest has not more than 10,000 men to the best of my knowledge and information. Gen. Buford commands the field."

When "H" was captured, I, of course, made every effort to rescue him, and communicated with him through his wife, and furnished money to help him. They took his wife prisoner, confiscated all his property in Rienzi, Miss, his home, and the anxiety and hardships his wife endured finally caused her death. He is now trying to get payment from the government for that property, and is having the hardest kind of a time to prove to the Government that he was a Union man, whereas his services during the war were beyond computing. *Insert Memo.*

I remember this spy returning to me at St. Louis when I was in command of the Department at St. Louis, Mo. He was so emaciated and changed I did not know him. Hundreds of these secret service men went through similar experiences.

When we commenced the Atlanta Campaign in May, 1864, General Sherman was thoroughly posted as to the enemy's force. Our spies inside the lines had been so drilled as to the importance of giving us correct information that when we received any word from any of them we always acted upon it. Of course there were any quantity of men who came in with rumors and hearsay, and what they got from prisoners, which was generally exaggerated. We compared the information with reports we had from our own people, so as to get at the facts pretty nearly. I had two men in Atlanta during all the Atlanta campaign with instructions not to come out to us

except in some great emergency. We were so close to the enemy during all that campaign that the reports of scouts were not of much use to us. The two armies were concentrated and facing each other, and we knew pretty well all about each other. When we crossed the Chattahoochee, General Sherman spread out his army, sending General McPherson with two corps of the Army of the Tennessee to Stone Mountain 20 miles away, covering a very long line. His idea was that General Johnston would not fight him this side of Atlanta.

✓ On the morning of the 19th of June, one of my spies came out from Atlanta bringing the morning papers containing the orders changing the Command of the rebel army from Johnston to Hood. My Corps was with Sherman, and was the extreme left. I knew that General Sherman was marching that day with General Schofield, and as soon as I received these papers I rode over and joined them, and found them discussing Hood. They had already had rumors of the change of commanders, and when I brought the papers to them it was fully confirmed. Sherman sat down on a stump where we were, and issued an order concentrating his army, and calling McPherson in from Stone Mountain, closing in from every direction. I remember distinctly Sherman asking Schofield what kind of a man Hood was, as they were class-mates at West Point, and Schofield told him it meant "fight" that Hood would attack immediately and sure enough before we were fully concentrated Hood poured the whole of his army on our right flank, commanded by General Thomas and brought on the celebrated battle of Peach Tree Creek, which was followed by the great battles of Atlanta on the 22d and 28th in which Hood's army was so thoroughly defeated and decimated.

I left that Army in August, and when I went to the command of the Department and Army of the Missouri, and made the campaigns on the plains in the winter of 1864 and 1865, and the summer and winter of 1865-1866, I used the same methods in getting information of the Indians that we used during the Civil War. I used Indians and half-breeds generally. I had a great advantage in this, as I was well acquainted with the Indian tribes, having been with them before the war, and we obtained very valuable information from all the different tribes who were at war, and sent our forces against them on information we received from spies who were in their camp. It was easy to get information through to us, because the Indians never suspected anything of that kind. Half-breeds and white men who had married their squaws could go to them in safety and return without hindrance.

I kept a record in which I entered all my reports as they came to me. I have preserved one of these books, and when I look it over now, it is astonishing to see how correct the reports of most of these men were.

In transmitting information, our great desire was to do so without sending it over the telegraph wires, although we often had to do it. We used to send by messengers and in cypher, because we knew everything leaked on the telegraph lines. It was considered confidential and never should have gotten into the records, although I notice that some of my dispatches forwarding information obtained in this way are in the War records. I suppose my telegrams were all destroyed, as I used to destroy all I received. I did not dare keep anything, fearing that it might, by accident, involve some of the spies.

I know how careful General Sherman was not to divulge anything even to his leading officers that would in any way give away any of the spies in our employ. In our army we always acted promptly on all their reports taking every precaution to verify them and they were of incalculable value to us. The enemy knew we had spies inside their lines, and as a blind, we used to keep at our head-quarters scouts whom we would send out with Cavalry, or by themselves to get information. Sometimes they penetrated the enemy's camps and brought us valuable information. The captain of one of these bands was a 2nd Iowa soldier named Harrison. The captain of another was a celebrated scout, L. F. Naron, who went by the name of "Chicasaw." Our forces thought these men were the ones who brought us the reports and citizens also thought so. One very valuable spy was James Hensal, of the 7th Kansas, now living at Panora, Iowa. He was my chief of scouts from October 1863 to August 1864. He often went inside the enemy's lines and performed very valuable services. I think he was the most daring and fearless young fellow I ever saw. Another spy was Kolb. I had, first and last, some one hundred of these spies. I suppose I lost half of them, generally killed in defending themselves when caught, or in trying to escape when captured. Some were tried by court martial and hung. You have all read of the case of Sam Davis, the confederate spy; I caught with important papers and plans on him, and who was executed at Pulaski, Tenn. He was a fine, noble fellow, whom I tried to save, but he would not let me, preferring to die rather than to give up his principles. A monument is being erected to him at Nashville, Tenn. In all my experience I have no knowledge of any of those employed proving false to me. Many of them had to enlist in the

confederate service to save themselves, and fought in the rebel ranks, but would desert to us as soon as they got an opportunity. One, I remember was in the confederate service more than a year, and was on our rolls as dead. He was so efficient that he was made first sergeant in the confederate company he joined. He came back to us in the Atlanta Campaign in his confederate uniform. There is something about the word "spy" which tends to give a wrong impression of the service, but there is nothing but honor in it. A man to be an efficient spy must have great confidence in himself, must be cool-headed, reticent, never saying a word except when necessary, absolutely without fear, and a soldier or loyal citizen can do no greater service to his country than did those who served during the Civil War as spies for us.

It took large sums of U.S. money, a large quantity of Confederate money and money of the local banks in southern states to pay the expense of the scouts and spies. In travelling through the south, they use southern money. The greenbacks they had for emergencies. A scout or spy in starting on a long trip was given from five to ten thousand dollars in confederate or state bank money. Then we had to send money to the spies located at different important cities and strategic points. As we occupied the enemy's country, we gathered up large amounts of confederate and State money and our scouts brought in large sums, and the following correspondence will also show how we obtained the necessary funds.

On January 3, 1863, from Corinth, I wrote General Grant as follows:

"I have the honor to report that the cotton mentioned in the enclosed communication was seized and sold by my orders at "public sale." The funds taken and accounted for on proper return, they being used for secret service. The quarter-master department being unable to furnish me funds, and it being indispensable to have them at this place, a large number of men being employed in the service, many of the men who will not take vouchers that are to go through several hands, and publicly sold, thus making known their name and business, the money is disbursed under my direct supervision and the vouchers retained by me to be forwarded at the proper time."

On January 30, 1863 from Corinth, I wrote Gen. Grant again as follows:

"I respectfully request that the funds raised here from the sale of contraband cotton and from the funds collected by the Provost Marshal General of this district, under existing orders, be turned over to me. to be used as a secret service funds. The general is aware that I cannot procure funds from the quarter-master of this district or department for that purpose and he must also be aware, that it is impossible to obtain competent men for such service unless they are well paid in cash. By personal attention to this matter, I have collected a corps of rather efficient men and unless I can have funds for use I cannot hold them

together. These men work for money, most of them, and run great risks. I consider it for the benefit of the service that they be retained, and that such authority be given me that my use of this money may not be a cause of trouble hereafter."

The sales of cotton up to this time had been about \$20,000.

General Stephen Hurlbut, who commanded my corps, the 16th, during the Vicksburg campaign, insisted upon my giving him the names of the scouts and spies, where they were located and communicate with him fully in the matter. The information was to be sent by messenger or if by telegraph in cypher. I wrote General Hurlbut a letter telling him that General Grant did not have this information and it would take an order from him for me to do so. I also told him I would communicate to him any information in relation to his command. General Hurlbut took great exception to this and issued an order forbidding Q. M. and Provost Marshall turning over funds to me. I wrote General Grant telling him what General Hurlbut was asking and sent him his order and on February 26, 1863, from Vicksburg, General Grant sent me this order: *Sustaining my position.*

"The provost Marshal in your district will turn over to you all moneys collected by them under existing orders taking your receipt therefore which they will forward to the Provost Marshal General in settlement of their account in lieu of money, and which you will account for as secret service funds. Any additional funds you may require can be obtained by requisition on the Provost Marshal General. All sales of cotton confiscated should be made by Captain Eddy at Memphis, Tenn. and properly accounted for by him."

This order gave me all the funds I needed and put me in direct communication in these matters with General Grant's headquarters.

On April 5, 1863, from Corinth, I wrote Gen. Grant as follows:

"I respectfully request instructions on the following points: In your communication to me in relation to secret service fund you say, 'It will be properly accounted for.' I desire to know to whom I shall render the returns. As a general thing I have taken vouchers for what I have expended. There are citizens living in the south who give us the most reliable information that will not sign a voucher for fear of consequences in the future, and I have had to pay them considerable money. The question in my mind is, how much discretion I have in this matter and how can I account for the money? It is all important for you to keep these men about their homes. They work for money and I do not want to take any responsibility in the payment of funds that will hereafter give me trouble; and when I return the vouchers I desire them to go into hands that the men under no circumstances be known. Please inform me in relation to the above at your earliest convenience and I will make return up to date."

General Grant answered that my vouchers certifying that the money had been expended by me in payment of spies would be all that I would have to give but when prudent to obtain receipts to protect myself as far as possible.

For my expeditions during the Indian campaigns of 1865-6, to pay my spies, I drew the money from my quartermaster, and later the War Department called my attention to it as follows:

War Department, Washington,
May 6, 1868.

Genl. G. M. Dodge,
House of Representatives.

Sir:-

In the account rendered by you Jan. 1st, 1866 for disbursements on account Secret Service Fund, you acknowledge a balance due the U.S. of \$2,909.65 deposited with the Asst. U.S. Treasurer at St. Louis, Mo.

To enable this Department to settle your account, it is necessary that the balance should be turned over either to me as Disbursing Clerk of the War Department, or to the Asst. Treasurer at St. Louis, taking his certificate of the deposit to the credit of the U.S. on account of secret service, and sending it to this department.

If you will send to me your check on the Asst. Treasurer at St. Louis, for the amount, I will send you an official receipt for it.

By order of Secretary of War,

Very respectfully,

John Potts.

Chf. Clerk War Dept.

To this I answered as follows:

Fortieth Congress U.S. Washington,
March 8th, 1868.

John Potts, Esq.,

Chief Clerk War Dept.

I am in receipt of yours of March 6th. I have sent to St. Louis for statement of my account. I think there must be some mistake for I am certain that my A.D.C. who kept my Secret Service account informed me after the Indian campaign in 1865 and 1866 that there was not enough money left to settle up with the scouts and runners. As soon as I hear from St. Louis, I will call up and see you and endeavor to straighten out the account.

I am respectfully,

G. M. Dodge, Late Maj. Gen. Vols.

The Auditors of the War Department also got onto the fact that I had spent a large sum in Civil War and undertook at that late day to make me account for it. I answered giving Grant's orders and showing I had accounted for every cent of U.S. Money I had received to Gen. Grant's Provost Marshall and claimed that the Government had never turned over to me any confederate money; what I had I had captured and that in the Atlanta campaign I had sent to the War Department something over \$50,000 which I had left. This brought the following letter from the War Dept:

Jan. 6, 1867.

"Your secret service accounts for the years 1864 and 1865 amounting to \$17,099.95 have been examined and adjusted, and are now closed on the books of this office."

Wm. A. Darp.

As showing the results of the investigations and trips of the scouts and spies, I give a few dispatches of the many hundreds sent by me giving to Gen. Grant and other officers the information brought or sent me.

Before I left Council Bluffs with my command, I was ordered to the Missouri State border to meet the enemy who were said to be moving into Iowa. I sent Fred Teale of the 4th Iowa regiment into Missouri to ascertain where the enemy were and who they were and he made this statement in relation to his movements:

"I went down to Missouri and succeeded in gaining admission to the enemy's camp at Pigs' Point, I believe they called it, in the bluff I found that it was a mere recruiting station and that they were shipping off the best men to the south and that they had no serious intention of making a raid into Iowa that they had heard of Col. Dodge's movement towards them and that they disbanded and fled." Teale reported back to me at Clarinda, Iowa, and I immediately returned to Council Bluffs with the force I had.

On March 8 1863, from Corinth I wrote Gen. Hamilton as follows:

"The scouts in from the south give the position of the troops in my immediate front as follows:

Two companies of guerrillas in forks of Hatchie scattered. At Jumpertown, four hundred. Pontotoc, Col. Faulkner with 600. Two companies at Ripley with Haws. Warren near Brownsville. 26th Miss. Infy. mounted at Tupelo. Baxter and conscripts at Okolona about 1,000 strong. and then nothing until we reach Columbus where there are a few regiments of conscripts and militia; at Enterprise a few men of same sort and Meridian the same sort also. I have every reason to believe that most of Van Dorn's baggage and transportation is on the road at Okolona and below and with the General's permission, I propose to fit up an expedition of cavalry to sweep out the entire crowd and push as far south as circumstances will permit. If the 3d Michigan cavalry come to me I can start with a respectable force, and follow up with a supporting force of infantry for the cavalry to fall back upon and if at the same time a cavalry force could push to the Mississippi Central R. R. to keep any force from flanking me, I may be able to reach Meridian. It will take a week or ten days to fit up the expedition. I want Cavalry. There are arms and equipments at Memphis and I should have them.

A large force has come back into the Tuscumbia Valley and reports are current that the enemy are mounting several regiments south of us. It appears to me that now is our time to strike south."

On June 16, 1863, from Corinth, I wrote Gen. Oglesby as follows:

"I did not care to telegraph the disposition of forces in our front. I send by messenger. Okolona being headquarters they are scattered in that vicinity, Brig. Gen. Ruggles commanding.

Col. Boyles, Ala. Regt. 600; Col. Hewlett's brigade, 800; Col. Ingle's Battalion, Col. Barton 2nd Tenn. at Verona, Maj. Ewing's battalion, Maj. Sander's Battalion, 1st Ala. Confederate Cavalry, 2nd Alabama, confederate Cavalry, Col. Murphy's Owen's Battery (small howitzer). At Aberdeen is Gohlson's State Cavalry, scattered up - of no account. Smith's Mississippi regiment has also been broken up and scattered. Falkner is west, near Rocky Ford. Nanson keeps well to the north.

The scout who is a reliable man, thinks they have four thousand men, with ten thousand in and about Okolona. No infantry in that country. He said report put Johnson in Clinton, Moore's Bluff, on Big Black River, and Yazoo City, with his cavalry scouting down and on east side of Big Black, but the fact is they know very little of Johnson. What they do know is not very encouraging. The scout only stayed about four hours in Okolona. Hearing of Ruggles movements, and not knowing that they really meant, he hurried back. Ruggles move was evidently to check Phillips or he would have been further north before this. They think we are pretty strong and believe fully that we intend to move on them with all our cavalry."

On July 24, 1863, I wrote Gen. Hurlbut as follows:

"I respectfully request that Isaac Harlbang, 3rd Iowa Infantry, detailed as scout be furloughed for thirty days for the following reasons: He has done his duty faithfully, and while a scout in the enemy's country received a gun shot wound in the arm, shattering the bone. He will not be fit for service for at least thirty days; he has so far recovered that he can travel, and I am desirous that he should receive this favor as part recompense for his former valuable services."

On July 29, 1863, I wrote the commanding officer of the gunboats as follows:

"My force was in Lexington yesterday and moved on Paris the same day. We captured dispatch from Gov. Isham G. Harris and Bragg ordering Roddy to go into West Tennessee and control the election. Also an order from Pillow to send force east of river to cross at or near Paris and join Roddy. My forces in Lexington report that they hear a force is crossing near Paris. I desire some of my scouts to go across the river and see if any force has gone down except Biffles, Forrest and Wilson. Forrest and Wilson crossed at Small Bluff, Biffles went down the river, and as far as we can ascertain has not yet crossed. The order from Bragg was for Roddy to cross on the 25th. Please ascertain all the facts of movements of enemy crossing the river, and on east side, and push the gun boats so that they can prevent any large force from crossing. I send cavalry to bring answer."

On August 17, 1863 from Corinth, Miss., J. W. Barnes wrote me as follows:

"Benson has just returned from Okolona. He reports no change in the disposition of rebel troops, except that Walker's division of Johnson's army has been broken up, two brigades sent to Charleston, one to Okolona and one remaining at Brandon. He reports that Ruggles was moving troops to encounter the two hundred cavalry sent from here last Friday towards Marietta. The cavalry returned last evening with six prisoners. Henson says they have not learned up to that time, Saturday, of the expedition to Water Valley.

He brought a quantity of Southern papers, a portion of which I sent to Gen. Hurlbut, the balance to you. I instructed Henson that he could remain quiet until you returned."

On October 21, 1863, I wrote Gen. Hurlbut as follows:

"I have sent General Sweeney written instructions in relation to movements of troops in case of an attack. I shall endeavor to catch them before they reach the railroad. I have considerable valuable information in relation to the orders of Johnson, the 1st of this month. It seems that about the 6th of October he ordered Loring, Lee, Chalmers, Ferguson, Gohlson and Ruggles to concentrate at New Albany for the purpose of breaking up the railroad and they claim that their available force to do it would be 25000 men. And it also appears that Johnson was not then aware of Sherman's movements. As soon as he ascertained that fact, an entire change was made, Loring, Lee and Ferguson went to Bragg and the Tennessee Valley, Chalmers was allowed to make the attempt alone by scraping up what men he could. Where Johnson now is I do not know, but I believe Chalmers had all the available force that is in northern Mississippi with him in his late attack. The leaders all seem to think that Davis has cast his all on a fight between Chattanooga and Atlanta. And they say that Lee and Davis will be at the fight. They do not believe that Sherman is going to Rosecrans but think he is going towards Montgomery and Atlanta. The disposition of their forces show this and they openly say so. There are no troops at Montgomery, Selma, Elyton or Jasper except Provost Guards. At Elyton above and below are large iron works which they are working to get out railroad iron to finish the Selma road to Rome. They are also building a branch railroad

to Elyton, a large force is at work on it, and they say they will finish it by Christmas. This road is being built for the sole purpose of getting out the ore for railroad iron now being manufactured at those mills. No works are being built at Selma, but below Selma fortifications are going up to stop our boats from running to Selma. All Government works are in full operation at Selma. I expect Spencer to destroy these works and the road.

There are some infantry at Columbia. A part of the 43d Mississippi 1st Alabama Infantry and a battery. Ruggles is also there. Davenport is at Fulton not armed and only partly mounted. He has one company at Bay Springs, Captain Purdens. The runaway conscripts that they pick up, they now send to garrison posts, do not send them to Bragg. The men in the mountains report that large numbers of deserters are beginning to come in again from Bragg's army and I saw several letters that the boys bring in from officers, say that Mobile will not be defended. Selma papers of the 10th say Loring's division is on its way to Bragg."

On November 16, 1863, from Pulaski, I wrote General Sherman as follows:

"The scouts south of the Tennessee report that Lee has been ordered to Mississippi and has left, going by way of Okalona, leaving Roddy at Decatur. Lee took Forrest's regiment and Johnson's regiment of Roddy's command, beside his own command. They also report that it is the current talk among his troops that Bragg is falling back and that great preparations are being made in Coosa Valley to supply him."

On November 16, 1863, Col. Phillips wrote me from Athens, Ala. as follows:

"I have had scouting parties out today. One was at Lucas Ferry 4 miles below Decatur; another was at Brown's ferry, both ferries on the Tennessee river; another was at Sloss's ferry on the Elk river, and another at Buck Island on the Elk river, another out near Huntsville. There are several parties of the enemy on this side of the Tennessee river, the largest of which does not exceed one hundred men.

One of my scouting parties brought in two prisoners today. One of whom left Newberg or Russellville on the other side of the Tennessee river yesterday at 10 o'clock, a soldier of Forrest's regiment; he crossed the Tennessee river at Brown's ferry this morning."

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I give his statements which may be relied upon. Two brigades of cavalry of Lee's command, left the vicinity of Courtland on Thursday last, one of these Ferguson's brigade took the Moulton & Russellville road, the commanding officer of which I could not learn the name, moved on the direct Courtland & Russellville road. Ferguson had four 6 pound field pieces. I could not learn of any artillery with the other brigade, these two brigades moved from Russellville toward Okalona. General Forest is at Okalona, Miss. Col. Forrest's regiment which is at Newberg was under orders to move this morning, the 16th inst., for Okalona, his regiment is greatly reduced in numbers and much dissatisfaction existing. I gather from letters found on the prisoner as well as his own statements, Wheeler moved some time ago with his command towards Chattanooga. The information above given I have had from other

sources to some extent, and I believe that it may be relied on as entirely accurate.

Roddy's command is stationed at various points between Dixon and Decatur, Hannan's regiment is in the vicinity of Courtland, between there and Cane Creek. Patterson's regiment is at Decatur. Roddy's entire command will not on paper exceed 2500 men, and from the best information I can get, he cannot take into the field over 1500 men. He had with him a battery of 4 guns, two 12 prd. Howitzers and two 6 prd. field pieces, 6 guns belong to the Battery, but two have been detached within the last week or two, and I am of the opinion that these two guns in position there as a prisoner brought in today who claims to be a citizen, was in Decatur at the time I made the reconnoissance to that place, and say the reason of their not firing at my command when it was on this bank of the river was that they were waiting for me to fire first. I have information from several sources, which causes me to feel confident that they have some artillery at Decatur. I expect to be in receipt of further information within three days from the other side of the river, which if of any interest will be immediately sent to you. I expect to go towards Lamb's Ferry and Bainbridge in two or three days."

On December 16, 1863, I wrote General Grant from Pulaski as follows:

"One of the scouts have come in from Jackson, Tenn. He went with Forrest from Mississippi up there, and says Maj. Gen. Forrest with from 3500 to 5000 mounted men is now there and collecting all the force he can. Thinks that he will go into Kentucky and also says that he will try to cross the Tennessee river. Scout left Jackson Thursday and says Forest's future movements are camp talk."

On December 28, 1863, I wrote General Grant from Pulaski as follows:

"One of our men has come in. Left Cov Spring the 19th. Says on the 16th Hardee had his head-quarters at Dalton, with his army near there. One brigade of infantry at Resaca. Kelly's division of Cavalry was with Hardee. At Voce Spring there was a brigade of cavalry, Martin's division, the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Tennessee under command of Col. Wheeler of the 1st Tenn. They are building barracks and expected to stay for the winter. In Rome there was a large force of State troops, estimated at fifteen thousand. Martin's other two brigades of Cavalry were with Longstreet, on his way here. He passed through Cadsden, Somerp ville, Courtland, &c. No troops at those places of any account."

On January 6, 1864, I wrote General Sherman from Pulaski as follows:

"One of our scouts has just come from Johnson's army; says it is at Dalton and Resaca, not to exceed twenty-five thousand effective men. One brigade of Martin's cavalry at Cave Spring; State Militia at Rome, Gooseville and Godsend. All stores, hasp, etc. that were at Rome have been removed south. No fortifications for the army, Wheeler and Martin have been ordered back from East Tennessee, Roddy is guarding north bank of Tennessee, from Flint River to Bear Creek. There is great desertion from Tennessee, North Alabama and Mississippi troops."

On January 12, 1864, I wrote General Sherman from Pulaski as follows:

"Everything along my lines is quiet. All my regiments have re-enlisted that could do so under the orders and eight of them with three batteries have gone home. 7 more are now ready to go and have been for sometime but the blockade north of Nashville has stopped all transportation of our troops. I hope it will be so we can begin to move them in a few days. Duck River bridge is all that we are waiting for to have our railroad running. Boomer is at work on it but cold stormy weather makes slow and hard work. The late reliable news from south of Tennessee is that Johnson is at Dalton with not to exceed 25 or 30,000 effective

men. We pick up a good many prisoners. Our stock is in excellent condition and we continue to live off of the country. Gen. Crook's cavalry division is here. A part has gone to West Tennessee, some 600 head of stock that I had gotten together to send to Gen. Logan, I had to turn over to him. He came here with 1500 dismounted men. What extra stock I get now, if any, I will send to Gen. Logan as my working parties finish up I will move them over to the Huntsville road so as to get communication by cars this way to that point as soon as possible. If we could make a lodgment at Decatur, it would give an outlet to a large number of Union people who are seeking our lines and who would join our Alabama regiments; and if Col. Spencer's 1st Alabama Cavalry could be ordered to me it would form a nucleus that would soon give us another mounted regiment. I fear that there will be a disposition to keep our veterans north longer than 30 days."

On February 18, 1864, I issued Special Order No. 46 as follows:

"Private Wm. N. H. McCreary, Co. K. 2nd regiment Iowa Infantry Volunteers is hereby detailed for special duty and will report without delay to James Hensal, Chief of Scouts, for duty."

On February 23rd, 1864, I issued Special Order No. 49, as follows:

I. The following named enlisted men are hereby detailed for special duty and will report immediately to James Hensal, chief of scouts at Athens, Alabama, with horse and equipments:

Private D. N. Clark,	Co. H. 7th regiment	Illinois	Inftry Vols.
" D.W.Thompson "	H 2nd	"	" "
" J.C.Russell "	H 2nd	Iowa	" "
" J. Vandevere "	E 64th	Illinois	" "
" Chas.B.Miller "	B 2nd	Iowa	" "

On March 21, 1864, I wrote Gen. Sherman from Athens, as follows:

"Col. Phillips has just gotten in; struck the enemy 3 miles south of Moulton. Two regiments of infantry and 100 cavalry. After a sharp fight fell back; rebels followed for 14 miles. We lost 4 killed and 10 wounded. We killed and wounded a number of the enemy and brought in a number of prisoners; among them a captain of artillery belonging to Forrest. Col. Phillips says part of Forrest's command is between Tusculumbia and Eastport, and some report he intends an attack on Decatur; some that he intends crossing the river. A scout from Gadsden says a Gen. Clanton is here with two brigades of cavalry and 15 pieces of artillery. That Roddy has been ordered into North Alabama; also scout in from Columbus says Lee, Forrest and Jackson are all ordered up towards Tennessee river, but only knows of Forrest's passing up."

On April 7, 1864, from Decatur, Gen. Stevenson wrote to Gen. Dodge as follows:

"Hensal was within 6 miles of Decatur on the 26th of March. Morgan and his staff left on the 25th, his command moved in advance. They are 7,000 strong and moved north-east. The understanding was that he was going on a grand raid with part of Longstreet's forces. They are to get into our rear either by penetrating our left or turning it. At the same time Forrest is to accomplish the same thing on this flank. He brings a large number of papers, dated as follows: One dated the 2nd of April; they confirm the purpose of the rebels to make damaging raids. Gen. Johnston's entire command is 42,000 infantry, 2000 artillery and 8,000 cavalry. This the paper strength. Think the effective force is not so large. Nothing from Major Kuhn yet."

Athens, Ala., April 9th, 1864.

Received of Brig. Gen. C. M. Dodge, Six thousand six hundred and sixty-seven dollars in confederate money.

Phillip Hensen.

On April 17, 1864, I wrote General McPherson as follows:

"I returned from Decatur by way of Mooresville. I think Gen. Geary must have made some mistake; there certainly was not the force there he reported.

The enemy in the valley was closed in on us, and this morning their advance is 5 1.2 miles out. Roddy is reported by scouts and citizens to have camped 9 miles from Sommerville at Sulphur Springs night before last. Citizens from Sommerville reports this. This addition to their force in the valley is all we know of since the arrival of Pasterson except three regiments of infantry at Moulton. Deserters come in from there direct. They are the 27th, 31st and 54th Alabama. The scout in from Pilesville reports no movements, but says Polk's staff officers passed up examining the roads and says the army is about to move.

⓪ enclose letter from the conscript officer at Fayette, C. H. Alabama. It is addressed to one of our men although he is not aware to whom he is writing. Our mail arrangements to Montgomery will be completed in a week or so, and we will get the papers regularly, as well as reports. Col. Rowett reports a few regiments opposite him, also that they are building boats in Yellow Creek and opposite Clifton. I last heard of Forrest he was in Jackson last Sunday. Refugees from McNair County Tennessee made two reports. One was that a considerable force had gone to join him from the south and that he was to attack Memphis. The other that he was sending his trains, conscripts, &c. south preparatory to crossing the Tennessee River. We are in communication with the force at Clifton. Major Murphy, commanding that force, says that Forrest is going to cross, but he cannot tell at what point. We have the river so closely watched that they cannot get over without our having due notice of it."

On June 9, 1865, from Benton, Illinois, W. I. Morris, one of my men, wrote me as follows

"I would most respectfully ask you to pardon me for troubling you but the pecuniary circumstances in which I am placed compels me to do so. I came out to see you some time since and as you were at Ft. Leavenworth, I did not see you.

Now, dear General, as I am out of means and in a copperhead or Democratic community, I will have to ask some assistance of the U.S. Government and as General Grant assures me that if I can show that I have rendered good service to the U.S. Government since I went to Vicksburg and have given true Statements to you he will give me his aid in getting the amount claimed by me. As while in the service I will send enclosed a letter written to you which if you can endorse, Gen. Grant will do the same and I can get it allowed and paid to me or Gen. Grant will give me an order for the same and let me sign the name.

I know you cannot certify as to the truth of my losing this money but you can say what kind of a scout I have been and if I ever came and reported a falsehood to you and you know further that when at Ackworth, Georgia, I asked to be released as I could not see that I was of any great service to the U.S. Government and also when at Patterson, Mo. with my family, I asked to be released as I thought I was of but little benefit to the cause and you know I have always devoted my whole time to the good of the service, and now, dear General, I beg and beseech you to help me get my rights; it is all I want. If the U.S. government will be as true to me as I have been to it, I am safe. I am out of money and have my family to support and my brother's family also; who was killed at Atlanta the same day you were wounded.

Now, dear General, in conclusion, I beg of you to attend to this and make such endorsements as you see proper and also give me a letter of recommendation showing what I have done while with you. You may think this is a subject of small importance but it is my all.

I am losing the use of the arm and hand that I had wounded in at Sulphur Trussell, Ala. and if I don't get something for what I have lost, I will be forever ruined. I had to destroy the letter you gave me at Ackworth, Ga., but I will send you a copy of it as near as I can recollect, except place of giving and recommend to Government instead of General."

On July 18, 1864, from Peach Tree Creek, I wrote Gen. McPherson as follows:

"Scout in from Atlanta. He left there this morning; says the enemy were moving troops all night. Last night their trains were started off on the Augusta road. That Bates' division moved from Peach Tree Road and is intrenched on south side of that Creek, near Howell's bridge, that the bridge is ready to be burned. He also reports on regiment of dismounted cavalry at Buck Head prepared to contest our advance. This morning Bates' division was the extreme right of Johnson's advance infantry and Kelly's division on north side of Little Peach Tree between me and Buck Head. This agrees with the report of rebel Lieutenant captured by me this morning.

This scout says that it is the general talk that if Atlanta falls, Polk's corps will go west towards Augusta or Macon. On yesterday Hood had the left, Polk the center, and Hardee the right, the militia in Atlanta. Johnson has received no reinforcements up to today. The enemy are at work on their forts and intrenchments around Atlanta.

Dispatches from Richmond report their forces shelling Washington. Atlanta papers up to the 17th inst. have nothing of interest in them. An editorial speculation on Sherman's probable movements; thinks he may possibly move on Stone Mountain to force the evacuation of Atlanta."

I had written the officers in command in Mississippi about the capture of Phillip Hensen and on December 29, 1864 from Memphis, Tenn., Maj. Gen. N. J. T. Dana wrote me as follows:-

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt this day of your favor of the 11th inst. enclosing letter in regard to your former scout, Phillip Hensen; Brig. Gen. Grierson leaves here tomorrow, and I have requested him to effect the release of Hensen if possible. If any of the family come to me, I will do all in my power and will bear the matter in mind."

On March 8, 1865, from Head-quarters Department of Missouri, St. Louis, I wrote Captain Bell as follows:

"The following information derived from reports of scouts and from Lt. Col. Hayes, 12th Kansas Infantry who has been a prisoner of war, at Camden, Shreveport, Magnolia and other points in the south-west since April last on parole, is submitted for the information of the Major General commanding the military division of the Missouri.

Two weeks ago the enemy's forces were holding a line from Washington to Camden, thence down the Washita to near Alexandria, thence south. Their forces were posted as follows: At Alexandria, Buckner with his division; at Grand Ecore, a small force at work on entrenchments; at Mindere, 25 miles east of Shreveport, Churchill's division, 9000 strong; Marmaduke's old division, now commanded by Forney, at Shreveport, where Kirby Smith's headquarters are. Magruder commands in Arkansas, he has a small force posted at Washington and at Camden (now said to be withdrawn) also a force at Boggy Depot.

At Shreveport there are two iron-clads, and on the Redriver, fifteen transports. Their troops except the old Missouri Veterans, are poorly armed, badly equipped and in a very poor state of discipline.

All guerrillas and conscripts taken out by Price were dismounted and placed in the infantry, many are deserting and most of the guerrilla bands are working back into Missouri. The troops fear a campaign against them this spring either up the Red River or by way of Arkansas and most of the troops are so disposed as to meet such an advance. Price's raid is considered a disaster, and there is no talk now of another, except in case no campaign is made by us against them. They look for a movement against them, and hold that they can concentrate 40,000 men against us, but admit that if one is made in force, they will have another to fall back into Texas.

There is no doubt that a large number of guerrillas and conscripts are preparing to come back into Missouri, so soon as leaves come, and that they believe Canby or Reynolds are about making another campaign against them.

Orders from Richmond have reached there to transfer those troops to the east side of the Mississippi River; many of the officers are in favor of it, but the soldiers, especially those from Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas will not go.

Officers admit that to do it they will have to break up into small parties, and they believe if they do this, they will never be able to get the men together again. It is certain that the Missouri troops are the nucleus around which the army is held, and the element that holds it together. Many circumstances are related clearly proving this fact.

When Walker tried to cross the Mississippi, his troops mutinied, a rebel Captain was ordered shot for being a leader in it, and he had to be executed by Missouri soldiers, as none others would do it.

No efforts had been made two weeks ago to cross any troops to east side, of the Mississippi. Col. Hayes thinks when they ascertain that no campaign is being made against them, they will make an effort to do this, but it will fail, and they will in the attempt lose a large number of men from desertion, and to satisfy the Missouri troops a campaign will be made against the posts in upper Arkansas and Kansas.

All able-bodied negroes were being forcibly collected in camps, but as yet none had been organized and armed as soldiers."

On March 18, 1869, from Panora, Iowa, J. A. Hensal wrote me as follows:

"I noticed in the paper your trip to Atlanta, upon that sacred ground where McPherson fell.

I would like to make a few remarks about that day's battle if it is not out of place. It is still clear before my memory, and it is this. Do you remember of my reporting to you just about the time you gave Sweeney orders to move out? Benny Whitehead and I that morning rode out in the direction of Decatur and run across a rebel deserter and he reported about Pardee lying up on that hill and gulch. I hastened in as soon as possible and reported to you what I had learned. You had just left the troops, and I overhauled you; you were by yourself, going in the direction of McPherson's headquarters, when I reported it to you. You made no reply. I then turned and went back, and General Sweeney was just starting and I rode along beside him. Just as we passed that little log hut to our left, you remember, just as we came into the opening there were a few stray shots over in the timber to our left. The 17th Corps had a hospital just across the hollow and they were moving it. Directly there were more shots fired in that direction, we could see smoke; Sweeney remarked "I wonder what in hell that means." I then told him what I had learned. "The hell, you say; did you report it to Gen. Dodge?" I answered "Yes." "Where did he go?" I told him you went in the direction of the headquarters. Just about then five or six more shots were fired. The General then turned to me and said, "Suppose you ride over in that timber and see what it is." I was riding to the right of the General; I spurred my horse out and made a half left wheel and down the hill I went and across the ravine. I went up in the timber, but not far when my eyes fell upon the three lines of the enemy. I can't see

why they did not kill me, but I think I deceived them as I was dressed in butternut. I whirled my horse as quick as lightning, spurred and down into the ravine I went,; they then let loose at me. I wenton up the hill and, it is useless to state, reported to Gen. Sweeney. They fired about fifty shots at me; they were in plain view of our men before I got up. Our boys fired a volley and so opened that great battle.

Now, General, I have given you the facts in this case; whether you remember my reporting to you or not, I do not know. If Sweeney is living, and you get to see him, and read this to him, I feel positive he will remember it.

I suppose you remember the reunion the next day at Sweeney's headquarters. I suppose Fullrand Barnes do. Did you ever know that I bantered Gen. Fuller for a duel at Decatur, Ala? I^d Gen. Stepheson is still living, he can tell you all about it as he was an eye witness, or his adjutant Armstrong, I think his name was.

Now, General, I suppose you will get tired reading this, as it is poorly written and spelled."

On May 6, 1887, from Corinth, Mississippi, Phillip Hensen wrote me as follows:

"Will you be at the Grand Army Encampment at St. Louis, and on what day will the encampment begin? If you are to be there, I want to meet you, and about that time I expect to be in St. Louis to exhibit my beard, which has had a miraculous growth since I saw you. It is nearly or quite six feet long, is believed to be the longest beard in the world. Since the war I have been a hard-working farmer, but I am still poor, and friends advise me that in my old age, I can make more money out of my beard than by labor; and I have determined to try the experiment of exhibiting my beard and selling my pictures, and will begin this experiment at St. Louis about the time the old soldiers go into camp. I sincerely trust I may meet you there. Shall I see you? Your old friend and scout."

On August 24, 1887, from Sheffield, Ala., Phillip Hensen wrote me again as follows:

"I have concluded to visit the Grand Army of the Republic next month at St. Louis and put myself on exhibition as the only living Union spy south, and probably north; and possessing the longest beard of any man living. It is 6 ft. 3 inches long; and is wonderful to behold.

As Congress refused to allow me anything for my services during the war, I have adopted this method of procuring money enoughto make myself and wife comfortable in our old age.

If you are there I shall expect to meet you, and lay my plans before you, as I used to do, and get your advice; but in case you cannot attend, will you send me a letter of introduction to some of the officers of the Grand Army, that will let them know who I am, so they may know that I am actually the spy who did you so much valuable service?

Please let me hear from you immediately."

On September 16, 1887 from Kings Mountain, North Carolina, F.S. McGinnis wrote me as follows:

"I have been trying to find your P.O. ever since the close of the late war, and have just succeeded. No doubt you will be somewhat surprised to received a letter from me, as the general impression was that I died in a southern prison. I only remained there until the close of the war, did not die, but suffered death a dozen times.

As I find that Col. E. P. Burke of the 66th Ills. is dead, I hope you will be able to remember of my being enlisted by you as an independent scout to operate under Col. P. E. Burke at Camp Davis, Mississippi, and if you remember rightly you made one payment to me as such. When I was captured by the Confederate authorities, I had a payroll in my pocket made out by Lt. Hubbard, acting Adj. for Col. Burke, and approved by him, amounting to \$190.00 which I presented to you and

you told me that you had no money on hand for paying scouts at that time but would have it in a few days, but I was captured before I received it.

I hope, General, that you will be able to send me an affidavit stating that I was an independent scout at the time of my capture, the 4th of July, 1863, from your command at Corinth, Miss.

General, I would not ask you to do this but the Government refuses to pay me unless I get an affidavit from you or Col. P. E. C. Burke. I received my appointments as independent scout after being discharged from Company "F", U.S. Artillery."

On September 26, 1887, from New York, I wrote F. S. McGinnis as follows:

"In referring to my secret service records of the war, I find I made a payment to you under date of March 21st, 1863 as a scout and I have no doubt that all you say is strictly true. I regret that, owing to the long period that has elapsed, I am unable to state the circumstances of your employment or enlistment as a scout from personal recollection."

The following is a list of the men, mostly enlisted men detailed from the different commands, who served under me as scouts and spies. Most of them were invaluable in this service; they made application for the duty, knowing when they entered the enemy's lines and were captured and found to be spies, they would be shot or hung. It was a far braver act than standing up in line of battle with their comrades because they must show great personal bravery and courage. When I look back over my reports and see how many of them were captured what brave daring acts they performed, it is hard for me to comprehend why many of these men chose such duty. Many of them were captured and killed; several were held in prison for months and not released until the war was over. Many were caught or suspected and in order to save themselves, they enlisted in the rebel army and deserted to us at the first opportunity.

I have not included in this list the Southern Union men and women who were in our employ and remained in the south all the time and are not known even today to have been at heart Union men living in the south; they had to hide their sentiments; they were known to us through southern union men and members of the regiments raised in the south and were communicated with by messengers and so far as my experience goes were true to our cause:

Anthony, T. J.
 Adams, D.R.
 Aldridge, John
 Arnold, Wm.
 Brown, B. F.
 Bean, J. M.
 Bennett, Tyra
 Bennett, William
 Cole, Thomas J. Jr.
 Calendar, Wm.
 Corgan, John W.
 Coleman, John
 Casey, James H.
 Casner, William
 Clark, D. N.
 Coe, C.B.
 Cole,
 Callendt, Will
 Dowthit, G.W.
 Durbin, Levi
 Dodds, Joseph G.
 Elkton, James H.
 Evans J.T.
 Elliott, F. M.
 Funderbuck, C.C.
 Fields, William
 Floyd, Ira M.
 Featherstone, Jane
 Franklin, James
 Foley, Timothy
 Farrar, Jose h
 Green, George W.
 Gregory, Robert
 Griffith, J.W.

Batchellor, George
 Brown, Richard
 Barnett, Thomas
 Brewer, Sanders
 Higginbottom, M.A.
 Harbaugh, Isaac
 Hensel, James
 Hurley, J.C.
 Haynes, J. M.
 Howes, Mark
 Hasbind, John
 Jesson, L.P.
 John, E.C.
 Kamp, J.J.
 Kolb
 Logan, J.J.
 Lindsey, Caswell
 Lichtenberger, Wm.
 Leighton, James
 Laferty, Owen
 Lamon, Chas. P.
 Looney, Wm.
 Musser, Wm. A.
 Malone, Mary
 Maccalister, Charles
 Marshall, James
 Melvin, Wm. W.
 Moore, R.W.
 Morris, W.I.
 Mulkeron, John
 McClure, J.H.
 Mills, John B.
 McAfee, W.W.
 Murphy, Pinckney

Boyd, A.W.
 Butler, Chas.
 Barren, Wiley
 Billingsley, Thos.
 Palmer, Joseph
 Parsons, Raymond.
 Pierce, Loron Wm.
 Perry, James A.
 Perkins, E.D.
 Rollins, John H.
 Robert, Boy
 Russell, I.G.
 Sanbara.
 Smith, Wm. H.
 Sellers, Hardy
 Stout, J.
 Slater, H.B.
 Summers, Charles
 Sanders, B.L.
 Shipman, Chas W.
 Thompson, Wm. F.
 Thompson, C.G.
 Trotter, Hiram
 Vanhoore, R.F.
 Vandevere, J.
 Vaudriffe, J. .
 Weaver, James R.
 Williams, J.A.
 Wallace, Michael
 Wilkes, Wm.
 Wray, John E.
 Wight, Irvin.
 Whitney, C.O.
 Whitehead, Benj.

Glaspie, John

McCreary, Wm. N.H.

Grisham, John

McGinnis, F.S.

Henson, Phillip

Masters, C.F.

Holly, J.D.

Norris, George

Hillhouse, D.D.

Naron, L.H.

Harrison, Wm. F.

Nicholson, P.

Henry, James D.

Nichols, J.L.

The enlisted men detailed for this duty received pay on their company rolls and I paid them extra for whatever duty they performed according to the value of the same. The spy living inside the enemy's lines I paid such sums as they asked, many of them would take no pay claiming that they were not spies and only giving information as Union men or relatives of the officers and soldiers of the 1st Alabama and the 1st Tennessee Cavalry and other regiments raised in the mountain district of Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Arkansas, &c. Negroes were also of great aid to us as messengers and coming into our lines with valuable information and I never heard of a negro giving up a Union soldier spy or scout who trusted him.

I kept a private account of all money received, United States and Confederate, and amount disbursed. From scouts I took receipts or vouchers for money paid them. Many of them I have now but not from spies inside of the enemy's lines. As yet I have not found my private account of money received and disbursed but have many partial accounts connected with it. It is probably in the records I sent to the Curator at Des Moines years ago.